FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PART 4 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

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SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 4

140

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SEATTLE, WASH. SE FILE NO. [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SEATTLE, WASH.	8-11-49	7/5,15,18,19,26/49	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE [redacted]	[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Confidential Informant (T-1) advised that Institute of International Relations held 6/19-26/49 at Wesley House, 4205 15th Avenue, NE, Seattle, sponsored by American Friends Service Committee. Remarks by [redacted] against conscription. Literature available reflected purposes of organization to effect repeal and/or avoidance of draft through religious belief.

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DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information furnished by Confidential Informant (T-1, an individual of unknown reliability, concerning the Institute of International Relations held June 19-26, 1949 at Wesley House, Seattle, Washington.

Confidential Informant (T-1) advised that she had attended the Institute of International Relations held in Seattle June 19-26, 1949 in Wesley House, 4205 15th Avenue, NE. (She) advised that this meeting was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. Members of the Seattle school system who attended the institute were awarded four credits by the Seattle School Board.

This informant advised that the general subject of discussion at the Institute concerned "What are we going to do to bring about world peace ?" She stated that there were approximately 250-300 people in attendance at the Institute of which 75 to 100 were from the Seattle School System seeking the four credits being granted by the Board.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		(Info) [redacted]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—30656-1

100-11392-115

During the course of the Institute, those in attendance would gather during the morning to hear discussions by the Institute speakers. Following this the group would break up into "minicons", 16 small groups, for discussion purposes which took place during the rest of the morning.

In the afternoon the Institute speakers conducted panel discussions speaking to the entire group.

During the evening the program consisted of the Institute speakers talking to the entire group.

The "Minicons" described above met each day and findings were made concerning the resulting agreements in the group meetings; however, the informant stated that the findings printed by the Institute and made available to those in attendance did not conform with the discussions and agreements in the "Minicons".

This informant stated that the Institute speakers in general used as their basic approach the thought that they were fighting conscription and through that medium were promoting peace. The most forceful speaker at the Institute was one [redacted] of New York City who discussed in brief "What Have We to Fear from Russia?" He proceeded to state that the situation must be analyzed carefully and that perhaps "we" are violators ourselves. He stated that "we" have no reason to fear Russia that such fear is merely our imagination. [redacted] stated that when Roosevelt "had us borbed at Pearl Harbor we had to fight" but that he ([redacted]) did not intend to fight any more.

It is to be noted that on February 12, 1947 [redacted] participated in a demonstration held in New York City regarding military conscription. A meeting followed this demonstration which meeting was under the chairmanship of [redacted] and was sponsored by the Break With Conscription Committee and was held in the Labor Temple in New York City. At this meeting 42 draft cards were collected, torn, and placed in a metal kettle to be burned. [redacted] had made the announcement that those desirous of burning their cards should form a line and announce their names. [redacted] participation was observed by Special Agents of the New York Office as follows:

The various speakers at this Institute were listed on an announcement put out through the services of the American Friends Service Committee and included [redacted], New York City; [redacted] Portla

SE [redacted]

Madras, India; China; Seattle;
Philadelphia; New York City;
New York City; Birmingham, England;
Pullman, Wash; New York City;
Missoula, Montana.

In addition to those listed above, [redacted] of Seattle spoke as an unlisted speaker. [redacted] stated at the outset that he didn't quite feel the same way about a lot of things as did the other speakers. However, his remarks concerning the statistics dealt with U. S. production and did not concern themselves with the problems of conscription.

Available at the meeting on tables in the Wesley House was a large amount of literature. The informant has made available individual copies of this literature which have been attached as exhibits to this report.

A small pamphlet entitled "Freedom of Religion and the Present Draft Law" stated in part:

"We have had presented to us the subject of the Selective Service Act of 1948 and the way in which our Federal Government authorities are dealing with conscientious objectors under its provisions. There have been prosecutions and convictions of a considerable number of young men who have not registered under the law, most of them on religious grounds. Others are under arrest. The heavy prison sentences imposed represent harsher treatment than is accorded to many guilty of crimes of moral turpitude. There have been prosecutions, too, for encouraging or supporting such religious objectors in following their consciences. Many of those undergoing these experiences are members of our Religious Society; some of them members of our own Philadelphia Yearly Meetings.

"We are disturbed by these events because we are profoundly concerned that the supremacy of religion shall not be denied and that religious liberty shall not be curtailed.

"Regarding this all-important subject, we ask our officials and our fellow citizens to think deeply. We feel compelled to state what we believe.

"We believe in government and in the capacity of the state to be an instrument of the Kingdom of God; we believe in loyalty to it and in obedience to its laws, so long as it is such an instrument.

SE [redacted]

"But we believe that the loyal citizen, acting by the light which God gives him in his conscience, must judge whether his government is serving as the instrument of God's Kingdom.

"We believe that now, in our time, in our country, the great issue is being drawn between the way of Divine love revealed by Jesus Christ, and the way of the military system.

"We believe the Draft Law is one chief point at which these two ways of life are in conflict.

"We believe in religious liberty, in the freedom and responsibility of every citizen to determine this issue for himself, prayerfully, as in God's sight."

A small four page pamphlet entitled "Advices on Conscription and War" published by the Religious Society of Friends in the United States", listed eight points as follows:

"1. To support Young Friends and others who express their opposition to conscription either by non-registration, or by registration as conscientious objectors. We warmly approve civil disobedience under Divine compulsion as an honorable testimony fully in keeping with the history and practices of Friends.

"2. To recognize that the military system is not consistent with Christ's example of redemptive love, and that participation, even in a non-combatant capacity, weakens the testimony of our whole Society. Nevertheless, we hold in respect and sympathetic understanding all those men who in good conscience choose to enter the armed forces.

"3. To extend our religious concern and assistance to all conscientious objectors who may fall outside the narrow definition of the Selective Service Act of 1948.

"4. To avoid engaging in any trade, business, or profession directly contributing to the military system; and the purchase of government war bonds or stock certificates in war industries.

"5. To consider carefully the implication of paying those taxes, a major portion of which goes for military purposes.

Full text on FDR Commission and CCFrigo at TheFreeMasonOffice.org

"6. To ask our Quaker schools and colleges to refuse to accept military training units or contracts, or military subsidies for scientific research, and to advise Young Friends not to accept military training in other institutions.

"7. To create a home and family atmosphere in which the ways of love and reconcilitation are so central that the resort to violence in any relationship is impossible.

"8. To help develop the institutions, methods, and attitudes necessary to a harmonious and peaceful world; to replace political anarchy, national sovereignty and war by law and government; to press for world disarmament beginning unilaterally with the United States, if necessary, instead of the present armament race; to work for the immediate repeal of draft legislation; and to share willingly and sacrificially our resources for the rebuilding of the world.

An eight-page pamphlet entitled "25 Years of 'No' To War", published by WRL (War Resisters League) listed an itemization of the history of the WRL beginning in 1923. On page four of this pamphlet it is stated:

"Calling All War Resisters - Again, war has brought no peace, no security anywhere. With millions dead, other millions dying in Slave-labor camps or perishing in so-called 'freedom' throughout a ruined Europe, with Communism rife, and Fascism by no means dead, the skies are dark indeed But for War Resisters there must be no retreat.

"Now that the Slective Service Act of 1948 has passed into law despite the long and valiant efforts of the peace forces to defeat it, the League must take stock of fresh responsibilities. Since this Act, like its predecessor, provides no absolute exemption for those whose consciences forbid any submission whatever to Conscription, the League will work to gain absolute freedom for such men from conscripted service, whether in prison or out of it . On the other hand it will also lend its aid to those able to accept alternative service. Opposing Conscription on principle, it will cooperate vigorously with all working for the repeal of the Act and will urge our government to propose to its delegates to the United Nations the universal abolition of Conscription.

"Equally the League will combat today's mounting militarism in all its forms. It will strive for the disarmament of this nation and of the world. Using peaceful techniques, we League members will strive again and again to convince our fellow Americans not only that an atomic war may well dig the grave of civilization, but that point-blank renunciation of wa by the individual, by groups and by nations is necessary to avert this

SE [redacted]

"catastrophe. On the organizational level we must likewise convince them that peace and democracy demand for their survival a universal federal World government with law-enforcement upon the individual offender, not military coercion upon the nation-states, --- which is war."

"THEREFORE WE INTEND:

"1. To unite and support all war resisters in their opposition to military conscription, both in peace and in war.

2. To educate the greatest possible number of men and women in the principles and methods of war resistance.

3. To promote immediate disarmament on a world-wide scale and especially in our own nation.

4. To promote the sharing among all people of the world's natural wealth and the international control of immigration.

5. To strive to end all exploitation of colonial peoples and foreign territories by our own country and others, whether this exploitation be open imperialism or subtly disguised economic power politics.

6. To promote the abolition of national sovereignty in favor of one world community.

7. To strive to end all exploitation and discrimination based on race, color or religion.

TO CARRY OUT THESE GENERAL AIMS THE LEAGUE PROPOSES:

1. To knit actively together those who agree with these aims.

2. To urge each individual member to strive to form in his own community a vital, articulate organization which should undertake education and action toward the realization of these aims.

3. To train its members in the effective use of educational and other techniques for calling public attention to our views about important public issues.

"4. To seek the establishment of regional groups and offices in every important center or large city in the country.

5. To encourage its members to participate actively in labor unions; trade associations; civic, youth and social organizations; political parties and other group whose aims are compatible with war resistance, and thus make our viewpoint felt as widely as possible.

6. To cooperate with the War Resisters' International in organizating the Americas and other countries.

7. To ask each member to contribute regularly each week or month toward the fulfillment of this program in accorda with his means.

" PURPOSE AND PROGRAM

"Our Object is to unite men and women who have determined to give no support to any war, irrespective of the reasons - political, religious or humanitarian - which have led them to take the stand.

"War is the final negation of the principles of democracy th permit free human development. We therefore refuse to support war in any form, and we are committed to work for its total abolition.

"Where government rests on sheer force the result is either tyranny or chaos. In the last analysis the elimination of war rests in th conscience and moral standards of mankind.

"Our task is to promote within the government and its representatives the belief that common honesty and decency such as we expect from individuals must be applied to all public matters. The more fully a nation and its institutions act in the way we expect an honorable, just and respectable individual to act, the healthier and better that nati will be.

"Military conscription is an integral part of war. Conscrip tion is a denial of the basic democratic theory that human personality has a primary value and that this value can only be realized through freedom fo self-direction. Therefore, we are unalterably opposed to military conscription.

For visit to FBI Commission and CCR go to TheRosenbergFiles.org

SE-[redacted]

"We believe in the desirability of such political and economic changes as will achieve a co-operative world based on justice and equal opportunity for all. We recognize that great change is already taking place but we believe that war is directing that change toward the destruction of freedom. Without freedom, society must deteriorate.

"Believing that conscience is not confined to any particular race, religion, political or economic creed, the War Resisters League welcomes to membership all persons committed to the abolition of war and to the refusal to give war their support.

"The League will devote itself to a program of action and education based on these principles. It expects its members to participate through continued study and by individual example."

The pamphlet entitled "The Position of the Society of Friends in Regard to War", and published by the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., dated November 1939, outlined the history of the Society of Friends regarding war, dating from 1650 to 1939 and gave short quotations regarding this item.

Also available was a large two-page pamphlet published by The Committee for Conscientious Objectors, entitled "The Larry Gara Case", which pamphlet discussed the conviction of LARRY GARA which was allegedly based upon a violation of his religious freedom. This pamphlet stated that thousands have done what Gara did, and to single him out for prosecution is a gross inequality in the administration of justice. But much more important is this interpretation of law which makes such a ministry to others a crime, which makes a man a felon for supporting another's obedience to conscience.

A pamphlet entitled "This Young Man is Now Federal Convict 7002" was published by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and stated the brief stories of four men who had been arrested and imprisoned for their conscientious opposition to a law of our time.

These pamphlets have been identified by the informant.

The informant stated that it would be difficult for her to furnish any summary as to what had taken place at the Institute other than the information related above and she stated in conclusion that the purpose of the Institute was apparently to discuss and bring before the group the problem of what right be done to bring about world peace.

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Office Me m • UNITE ERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11-7-49

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE [redacted]

Enclosed herewith are two mimeographed sheets of paper, setting forth a summary of the program of the above captioned organization in China. The Program is headed October, 1949, and is sent for the information of the Bureau.

This Program was received by the Boston Office from [redacted], an employee of the City of Boston, who resides at [redacted] states that the Communists have been infiltrating the "American Friends Service Committee."

No further inquiries are being made in connection with this Organization, in the absence of specific Bureau instructions.

100-11392-116

For info on JFK Commission and LBJ go to TheFoundationline.org

October, 1949

American Friends Service Committee Program in

C H I N A

[redacted]

Periodic Summary No. 10

This new Periodic Summary has been delayed because of the lack of detailed information about the program of the Friends' Service Unit's activities. But, from occasional telephone calls and much-delayed mail, we are now able to pass on some news.

The Unit now consists of 50 members, of whom 18 are Chinese, 17 Americans, 10 British, 2 each from New Zealand and Canada, and 1 from Germany. Projects are in Honan, Szechwan, Shantung and Kansu Provinces, and in Hong Kong. Headquarters are at Shanghai. Among the members are six doctors, six nurses, two medical technicians, and assorted mechanics, lay medical workers and administrative people. Thirty-eight of the members work in Communist territory, seven in Nationalist, as of mid-September, and seven in Hong Kong.

Travel restrictions have caused enormous difficulties for the FSU during the past few months. The new government has not established any system of entry permits for foreigners, and the home committees in Philadelphia and London have not been able to get anyone into Communist China since spring. The most recent appointees have been sent to Hong Kong where they will work among the refugee population pending permission for them to enter China. Meanwhile, Unit members already in Communist China have not been allowed to travel freely, though permission has been granted in a few cases where Unit members have needed to travel on business.

Chungmou Village Project

A few weeks after the end of World War II, an advance team of Friends' relief workers entered Honan, the most heavily devastated province in the country. Remnants of the defeated Japanese armies were still around. The major task of the Friends Unit was to rehabilitate and staff three mission hospitals which had become derelict during the war. This task was accomplished and the hospitals handed back to the respective missions by mid-1947. Meanwhile, the Unit became interested in the town of Chungmou, 90 percent demolished by years of flood and bombardment. A comprehensive scheme of village rehabilitation was planned, including medical, educational and health services, the fostering of industrial co-operatives, agricultural demonstration and other services. The first Unit workers entered Chungmou in May of 1948, and during the succeeding three years a great variety of services and experiments took place, some highly successful, others moderately so, and still others failures. Mostly through the hard work of the citizens of Chungmou, the town has been largely restored to normal. Civil war swept the area in 1948, but now all is peaceful. The days of emergency relief and outside aid for Chungmou are over, and 1949 has seen a steady shrinkage of Unit activities there. The only Unit project now still operating is the hospital.

The Friends' Hospital, conceived, built and staffed by the Unit, remains a Unit responsibility and a permanent contribution to the people of the area. The latest available report of the hospital was made in August, and reads in part as follows:

"...the Hospital has been overworked and understaffed...The Hospital is by far the most successful part of the work in Chungmou and while minor disturbances have arisen, the work of the hospital has been appreciated by the local people and th

local government. The voluntary payment plan which has been in operation during this period has reduced the income of the hospital somewhat, but on the whole...it has been a good thing.

The number of in-patients has arisen until the "25" bed hospital has 40 patients much of the time, with the OPD following suit. The Hospital has continued to build, completing the original building by flooring the attic, and is still enlarging the plant by the addition of out-buildings.

Many of the other services initiated by the Unit continue to operate under governmental or private auspices, viz: power-driven well-drilling rig, the brick kilns, the textile equipment, the foundry, the machine shop and the primary school. The school was started in 1946 as the only one for many miles around. At that time, the local government was unable to provide any educational facilities. The Unit school was always very popular in the community, and its capacity was never enough to accommodate more than a fraction of the children seeking admittance.

Kala-azar (Medical Team 22)

For over three years, FSU teams have been traveling from village to village in north-central China, combatting the deadly disease of kala-azar. About 75 percent of the victims of the disease (spread by a minute sandfly) are children under 12 years, who die a painful death after months or years of illness. When untreated, the disease is fatal in 95 percent of the cases, but 95 percent recover if treated by a simple series of injections.

Beginning last autumn, the Unit arranged a joint kala-azar campaign in the Yellow River Valley with the local government, whereby Unit and official resources would be pooled, thus increasing the effectiveness of each. A report of the new campaign from 1 November, 1948 to 31 March, 1949, has recently been received and reads in part as follows:

"...The area chosen for the campaign is the Chi-Lu-Yu, a border region which forms a rough triangle, bordered in the northwest by the Wei Ri River, in the northeast by the Grand Canal, and in the south by the Lung-hai Railroad between Hsüchow and Lanfeng. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 cases [in this area].

The campaign began in November, 1948, with the training by the FSU Kala-azar Team of three further diagnostic-treatment teams, personnel being supplied by the Public Health Department, and drugs and some equipment by FSU. These teams began work in the field in the middle of December. Up to Chinese New Year (Feb. 1st), the total number of cases treated was 670. This small number once again demonstrated [that] during the cold weather patients are unwilling to leave their homes to receive treatment.

After New Year only three teams were in the field because the personnel of team C were engaged in the government's mass vaccination campaign. (Other personnel were not available.) The setting up of further teams is prevented by lack of Government personnel, and in order to increase the intensity of the campaign, drugs have been distributed to all hospitals with facilities for the treatment of kala-azar. The doctors at these hospitals have been given lectures, and treatment throughout the area is standardized. Follow-up of all cases will be attempted in co-operation with the various hsien governments."

A later report states that from 1 November, 1948, to 15 April, 1949, a total of [illegible],000 kala-azar patients were treated.

Nanking Medical Team (M.T. 23)

This team working among refugees in Nanking wound up operations at the end of

Emergency Medical Team at Yungcheng (M.T. 24)

In response to an urgent request from the government authorities, the Unit dispatched a medical team in February to Yungcheng, in eastern Honan province, a 10-hour railway journey northwest of Hankiang. This town, now in Communist territory, is on the edge of the great battlefield of Hsuchow, where thousands of Nationalist soldiers were surrounded and wiped out. Through fighting and aerial bombardment, whole villages were effaced, and some 50,000 civilians and soldiers, many desperately wounded, were without any real medical aid. During the early weeks, the team with the help of locally-mobilized workers provided emergency treatment for bullet and shrapnel wounds, did general medical work, traveled from village to village giving injections against typhoid, cholera and smallpox, and established a kala-azar clinic. Later, it set up a small "hospital". During the period of 16 May through 28 July, 14,348 patients were seen exclusive of 203 surgical cases.

Dr. Shirley Gage, team leader, reported in August:

"...As the end of our six months emergency period came to an end, the government and the people of the area asked us to stay on at least for an additional three months, and because of the good, if pretty rough, setup, and the very pleasant and cooperative relations with the people and the local government, we were glad to be able to stay on. Nevertheless, with the coming of cold weather it will no longer be possible to undertake surgery and adequate care for in-patients, and I feel that the team should definitely move into winter quarters.

Altogether the team feels that the work has definitely been worthwhile, and a good example of how a small team with limited personnel and facilities can still take care of a fairly large number of patients."

West China Transport

West China is now a separate world. Still nominally in Nationalist control, it communication with the rest of China has been almost completely severed. The Unit's West China Transport project communicates with Shanghai headquarters via Philadelphia. A Unit-operated fleet of trucks is still carrying medical supplies donated by the International Relief Committee to widely scattered hospitals throughout the west. Only a few tons of supplies are left to distribute, and meanwhile, the increase of bandit and guerrilla activities along the highways have added to the difficulties of the Unit convoy leaders. Trucks have been delayed for weeks on end by contending armies.

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Training School in Kansu

Two FSU members are on indefinite loan to the CIC's famous "Bailie School" in the small and remote town of Tantan, Kansu province. Here, boys and girls are receiving practical training in small-scale industries, and cooperative principles. Anthony Curwen and Courtney Archer assist in English and accounting instruction, and in the administration of the school.

Refugee Work in Hong Kong

At the request of the Department of Welfare of the Hong Kong Government the FSU has agreed to supply a team providing medical and welfare services at a government refugee camp. The team is now being assembled and will include a doctor, a laboratory technician, a mechanical engineer and two or three lay members. The team will live at the refugee camp at North Point, Hong Kong. The project is still in the planning stage. David White, the Unit's agent in Hong Kong, writes the following

"...The physical plant seems very good. There are about 12 long shed-like buildings, each about 75 ft. long and 20 ft. wide. Some of these are divided into separate living quarters and others are one large dormitory. They have concrete floors, plenty of windows and ventilation and are well spaced. A central one-story brick structure provides the necessary plumbing facilities. Within the bamboo wire enclosed area of about 1 acre live 427 persons. Nearly 200 of these are orphans. Another 50 to 75 are cripples and the remainder are married couples some with children and perhaps a few without. They represent many nationalities, and although there was some friction at the start they all get along well now. These people are here for various reasons, that for the orphans and cripples is quite evident. Others were uprooted by the Japanese occupation, some apparently lack a trade or skill whereby they can earn a living...In addition to these people, the Government has placed in these same camps orphans which other orphanages consider too tough to handle. Their association with the adults in the camp isn't doing them any good, but the Government has no other place for them other than the reformatory. Only a selected few go outside to school, the rest attend classes in the camp. These are taught by two untrained teachers only the basic minimum in reading and writing. To the best of my knowledge the camp staff consists of 3 people; director, his secretary and assistant and a man who seems to be a general overseer and director of work. The camp provides shops for sewing, basket making, carpentry, and mechanics but no personnel to direct these enterprises or give instruction. The big jobs awaiting the Unit are along the lines of rehabilitation and medicine...Many of these people need a push in the right direction so they can pick up some craft and go out and get work...The director of the camp is at the moment awaiting the arrival of 50 or so refugees from Shanghai and no doubt there will be many from around Canton as the fighting approaches that area. From all indications the work at this camp will increase greatly before it tapers off."

* * *

During recent months, four Unit members have been involved in serious mishaps. Anthony Curran (English) fell off a motorcycle and suffered a fractured skull and serious concussion. Dr. Emanuel Chelgren, who was in charge of the kala-azar program, developed a serious kidney ailment and had to be flown to India for treatment. Robert Maldie (Canadian) was rushed to the hospital in Chungking and operated on immediately for acute appendicitis. Jack Jones (English) was taken to the hospital in Chungking on 21 September with a "very bad" case of scrub typhus. All are making satisfactory recoveries according to the most recent word.

American Friends Service Committee
[illegible] Twelfth Street

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-12-50

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE -
[redacted]
INFORMATION CONCERNING; RESEARCH

There is being forwarded to the Bureau, one copy of a pamphlet entitled, "THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION". This pamphlet was distributed at a meeting of the American Friends Service Committee, which was held on 3-23-50 at Trinity Parish House, New Haven, Conn. [redacted] who was present at this meeting, advised that there were about twelve members of the Communist Party of New Haven present at this meeting, and he also stated that the CP is urging its members to give support to this organization. According to [redacted] the principal item of discussion at this meeting was the outlawing of the Atom bomb.

100-11392-118

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, CLEVELAND

August 11, 1950

[redacted], Akron, Ohio (who is also a [redacted]) has advised that he was recently contacted by the subject, who is a relation by marriage to [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] is the [redacted], Utica, New York. According to [redacted], [redacted] was attempting to enlist his help in arranging air transportation for [redacted] daughter and her girlfriend (names unknown) to Mexico City, Mexico.

[redacted] stated that both girls are employees of UNESCO and both are also members of the American Friends Service Committee and that they are supposed to be going to Mexico on a social service mission for the UN. They are reportedly to be in Mexico City no later than noon on September 10, 1950, for a ten-day orientation course and their ultimate destination is Nyarit, Mexico. All expenses for their travel, subsistence, etc., are to be borne by the girls themselves.

[redacted] stated that he is of the opinion the American Friends Service Committee is a subversive or fascist organization, and that the real purpose of the trip to Mexico is for the two girls to be thoroughly indoctrinated with Communism and that there is a colony of Communists there for that purpose. The two girls are supposed to be replacing two other girls who will complete their nine months' service there.

No other information is available at this time.

100-11392-118+

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/19/50

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Several complaints have reached this office that the titled organization, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, has aided the cause of Communism through its pacifistic teachings and peace appeals. An analysis of our files indicates that this group, an action committee of the Quaker faith, has opposed military conflict, preparedness, and drafting of men since its foundation in 1917. It is very active in relief, both local and foreign. During the Second World War it counseled conscientious objectors and, in cooperation with the United States Government, aided in the relocation of Japanese from the West Coast.

The group has published numerous pamphlets opposing the peacetime draft and military service. They favor, as quoted in the "New York Times" late city edition of 7/18/49, "a neutral Germany, free flow of East-West trade, and sealing of atomic bombs under United Nations supervision." These proposals are set out in the booklet entitled "Some Quaker Proposals for Peace," published by the Yale University Press, which met with such public response that three printings were required within a week of its issue on 7/18/49.

Excerpts and quotations from this booklet have been used from time to time in COMMUNIST PARTY propaganda; however, our files reveal no evidence that the publication was Communist inspired or influenced. The publication lists the following as "members of the working party on American-Soviet relations from March to September 1949," who compiled the book, and although our files contain references to a number of these individuals, nothing derogatory was found concerning them:

100-11392-120

Director, FBI 10/19/50

GILBERT F. WHITE, Chairman
ELMORE JACKSON, Secretary
FRANK AYDELOTTE
STEPHEN G. CARY
WILLIAM EDGERTON
THOMAS B. HARVEY
PHILIP JACOB
D. ROBERT TARNALL
CORNELIUS KUSE
GRIFFITH G. LEVERING
RAY NEWTON
THEODORE PAULLIN
JAMES M. READ
FREDERICK B. TOLLES
RICHARD R. WOOD

[redacted] served as a member of the working party until 5/1/49.

In attempting to analyze the sincerity of motives of this group and the possibility of Communist infiltration, only one known Communist who is a member of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE has been found. He is [redacted], [redacted] who was recently expelled from the COMMUNIST PARTY. He attended the Freedom Crusade Movement on Washington in August of this year as a representative of the FRIENDS PEACE COMMITTEE.

[redacted] is listed on the letterhead of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE as one of its sponsors and also a member of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS. However, the only apparent connection between [redacted] and the titled group is the fact that in his membership application with the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, he stated he was a member of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

Our files contain references to a great many persons who have spoken before Friends gatherings on many domestic and foreign issues. Among these speakers we find the names of only two known Communists: [redacted], and [redacted]. However, they are believed to have spoken on only one occasion and their topic is not known. [redacted] was scheduled to speak on 5/17/50 and [redacted] on 8/24/50.

The present Executive Secretary of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE is GEORGE C. HARDIN, for three years after the war an employee of the War Assets Administration and during 1948-1949 and up until 5/11/50 an Executive Director of the Philadelphia Chapter of the UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS. JOSEPH R. MARSHER, of Moylan, Pennsylvania, is Director of the Speakers Bureau, and Miss LOUISE K. CLEMENT is Office Secretary. HOWARD and CATHERINE BRINTON are Directors of Pendle Hill.

While it is true that the teachings of this group do parallel in some instances the COMMUNIST PARTY propaganda line, particularly at this time in the "peace promotion field," it is noticeable that this group has not deviated in its teachings in the past thirty years, and it appears to be coincidence that there is a parallel.

It will be noted that in 1947 this group was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts and that their teachings at this time are the same as they were then. Members of this organization have access to most Communist-dominated countries through their efforts in the field of foreign relief, and it is felt that they would be in a position to carry on espionage work if they were so inclined.

This letter is intended to bring this matter to the attention of the Bureau in case complaints regarding the organization are received at the Seat of Government. No investigation will be conducted by this office unless advised to the contrary.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 11-3-50

FROM : SAC, San Francisco ATTENTION: TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISION

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

LECTURES ON "THE DYNAMICS OF PUNISHMENT"

The Assistant Secretary of the Northern California Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee has forwarded to me the enclosed brochures concerning an institute sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee concerning "The Dynamics of Punishment."

Since the lectures are concerned with criminal matters, the punishment of crime, juvenile delinquency, etc. and since the American Friends Service Committee, which is a Quaker organization, has from time to time received favorable publicity on the part of the Communist Party in advocating peace, I believed it advisable to bring this matter to the attention of the Bureau. It is believed that this might be of particular interest to the Training and Inspection Division since these topics are connected with police training.

I have acknowledged the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the organization, but, of course, no one from this office has participated in the program nor in the institute.

100-11392-121

12-14-50

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

A few weeks ago, ~~while~~ visiting in Crestline, California I found the enclosed literture and other papers. This was found in Camp Seely and, which is a large Camp with about 50 cabins and large study halls and in the mountian area.

The small paper " Advices on conscription and war" is not the proper way for any person or persons to be thinking and even though religious, they should not show or extend these views and outward force in the holding back of either manpower or other cooperation needed by every American, especially during these times.

If this is not in proper order, it should come to your attention. If it is proper, please disregard.

Yours truly

100-11392-123

Digitized by FOIA Compression and OCR gift to JFK assassination.info.org

December 21, 1950

Dear

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 14, 1950, with enclosures.

Your interest and thoughtfulness in making this material available to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

For help on RIF Commission and DOH go to: THeP.openassassins.org

SAC, Mobile

February 7, 1951

Director, FBI

[redacted]

[illegible] ION INQUIRY

The Bureau is in receipt of a communication from the captioned individual who currently is a student at the [redacted]. A copy of the letter from [redacted] is enclosed for your information. [illegible] who informs that she alleges a current employer refused a position with the FBI on the basis that she had spent a summer working with the Federal Service Commission.

The Bureau desires that immediate arrangements be made for a mature Special Agent to contact [redacted] and discuss this problem with her. [illegible] the residence of your office there is also enclosed a photostatic copy of two memoranda received at the Dept of Government concerning information on file as to the loyalty of Civil Service Committee. [redacted] [illegible] in your definition inquiry in the [illegible] not disclosing subject available on the grounds of subjective preferences and opinions should be made to obtain the name of the individual who she alleges was refused employment on the grounds that she had worked with the FBI [illegible] Service Commission. In short words, the Bureau desires to run out this alleged [illegible] in the [illegible], and the [illegible] subject [illegible] the case [illegible] mentioned [redacted]. [illegible], but [illegible] would [illegible] information within the FBI.

124-11392-124

January 22, 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the acquaintance of a young lady who claims that she was refused a job with the FBI on the basis that she had spent a summer working with the Friends Service Commission. The grounds were that the Friends Service Commission is listed as a communistic organization.

I am working with the inter-faith religious program on this college campus. In the past one of the student projects which such workers have encouraged is that of encouraging students to spend a summer or more with the Friends on a summer project designed for college students. If there is anything to the above rumor I surely want to cease this practice. Please advise me on this situation. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Fair Use in SDA Commentary and Criticism. TheFreeDictionary.com

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 21, 1951

FROM : SAC, Phoenix

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

[redacted]

[redacted] furnished the following information on February 5, 1951 concerning a speech made by [redacted] gave a talk on the night of January 11, 1951 at the Methodist Church, 2d Avenue and Monroe, Phoenix, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, 426 North Raymond Avenue, Pasadena, California. She received some local publicity and was described as a [redacted]. Her talk concerned "the revolution in Asia". She allegedly has been on a speaking tour and gave talks in both Tempe and Mesa, Arizona. Her talk lasted about an hour, after which time there was an open forum.

[redacted] made a number of notations of statements made by [redacted], some of which are as follows: She stated who should represent the four-hundred million Chinese people but MAO TSE TUNG's government and not CHIANG KAI SHEK, whom the Chinese people threw out. She criticized the American government for its actions in Korea and also criticized General MacARTHUR and the United States for rearming Japan and Germany. She said the United States is making the nations of this earth mad. She also said the United States bribes its way around with other nations and that Russia may push its sattelites around, but the United States bribes its way by the use of its wealth. Since World War II, Russia has helped feed the people of Asia and has shown understanding with their problems. She said Russia has nothing whatsoever to do with the Red Revolution in China and that it came solely from the Chinese people. She mentioned India as the speaker of the southeastern part of Asia and that it should represent them. She emphatically stated that we, the United States, must disarm first and then trust Russia. She continued stating Russia has never once violated any of the United Nations, but the United States has done so repeatedly. She continued saying we will either have to lay down all our arms and trust Russia or fight a war. By the United States setting off atomic bombs in [illegible] it has increased the tension on poor Russia. The rearming of Germany has also increased the tension with Russia. [redacted] WINSTON CHURCHILL has said we should listen to Russian suggestions of handling the atomic bomb. The United States has not agreed, but the other nations of the world have gone ahead with the proposal. She continued stating the United States might try to sell Japan throughout the world, but there were no buyers. She said [illegible]

100-11392-125

PX [redacted]

not want our system. The United States caused the war with China because we went north of the 38th parallel against Chinese warnings. The United States had no right to impose itself in the civil conflict of China. She stated that it has been a scheme of the United States to make China officially declared the aggressor so we could call on nations of the United Nations to contribute to the fight against China's mainland and to rearm Japan. Cards were passed out for the purpose of making a donation or contribution. On the cards was stated "I am interested in your work for peace and want to help make it possible".

The above is set out for the Bureau's information.

[redacted]

For info on FOIA requests and LOA go to TheFoundationline.org

April 9, 1951

Dear :

Your letter dated April 2, 1951, with enclosures, has been received, and I am grateful for your courtesy in furnishing this information to me.

In the event you obtain additional information which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, you may desire to communicate directly with [redacted]. Special Agent in Charge of our Dallas Office, located at 1310 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-126

April 2, 1951.

Director Edgar J. Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: For a long time I have felt that I should write to you office but have delayed chiefly because your office needs factual inf tion and not second or third hand information. But an incident occur the [redacted] auditorium some two or three years ago which the College was an unwilling victim-- has constantly made me fe the condition or attitude behind it were dangerous. After a program u the auspices of the [redacted] -- who request auditorium and [redacted] gladly complied-- in a discussion it came to light the principal speaker [redacted] was entirely in sympathy w communistic way of life. [redacted] under whose sponsorship came, was more veiled in expression of such ideals. Former students ([redacted]) who are not of the gossip assured me that [redacted] had been [redacted] of the Communist Clu similar title-- of the University of [redacted]. I fear that some of the sentatives of the American Friends Service Committee are swallowing t bait and falling for their propaganda. This is a much more subtle at I judge, than ordinary physical or military infiltration and of cours mere "college professor" is not qualified to prescribe or suggest a r But many, many letters that I receive from Germany, Switzerland and from France and Italy do give me a pretty vivid and [illegible] communistic threats in Europe.

All that I can do is to repeat the above, enclose one letter that escaped my waste paper basket, and say that I have [illegible] pass along the AFSC publications to the [redacted] class which sponsored for many years, or rather supervised and encouraged [illegible] pernicious influence after. I feel justified [illegible]

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

April 21, 1951

Dear

Your letter dated April 12, 1951, together with enclosures, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, a long-standing policy established for the FBI holds our files confidential and available for official use only. This Bureau is strictly an investigative agency and cannot comment along the lines suggested in your communication.

The thought occurs to me that you may wish to contact a credit reporting agency in your locality for such aid as can be offered. Your enclosures are being returned at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-127

For help on FOIA requests and LOH go to The Paperless Office.org

12 April, 1951

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I authorized the listing of my biography in Who's Who in the Midwest, published by The A. N. Marquis Company, Marquis Publications Building, Chicago 11, U.S.A. and will you please tell me whether or not the above publication is a commendable organization.

Furthermore the International Blue Book (Who's Who in the World) published by Chancery House, Publishers, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A. have requested me to submit a biography for listing and will you please tell me whether or not this is a commendable organization and what implications if any there might be if I should authorize my biography to be listed.

For quite sometime the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., have been sending me all kinds of literature concerning legislative matters before the Congress of the United States, some of it by special delivery, one group of such material being herein enclosed. Will you please tell me whether or not the American Friends Service Committee is a dependable organization. I cannot figure out how I happen to be the recipient of a large volume of material from American Friends Service Committee.

I do not expect or want a lengthy investigation or report from you but I would appreciate very much any helpful suggestion you may be permitted to give.

Yours very truly,

May 9, 1951

Dear .

Your letter dated May 5, 1951, together with enclosure, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring your observations to my attention.

Whenever you come into possession of information which you believe to be of value to the FBI, please feel free to contact the representatives of our San Diego Office at 723 San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building, San Diego 1, California.

Enclosed is some material which I thought you might like to read.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Foe to Freedom
Unmasking the Communist Masquerader
How Communists Operate
Kefauver Committee

100-11392-128

For info on FBI Communication and DOH go to FreeRepublic.com

May 5 1951

J Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington DC

Dear Sir

Inclosed is a copy of the Advertisement which appeared in our San Diego Evening Tribune on April 28, and in the San Diego Union on April 29.

It seems to be highly flavored with COMMUNISM.

There are rumors that the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE is now a communistic front. If this rumor does have a background of truth, countless thousands might be swayed by the inclosed add and the literature follow-up.

For my own personal investigation, I would like to have a copy of said free pamphlets. However, it might be unwise to have one's name in any way connected with subversive activities, so I refrained getting a pamphle

It would be interesting to know also who provided the Special Funds to finance the add and follow-ups. It is very costly.

I have confidence in your Bureau to know far better than I if this group needs watching, and trust that you will be guided by your own opinion

Sincerely yours,

Posted on FOIA Commission and DOH go to ThePlaceIwantToBe.org

Dear Sirs:

This looked suspicious to me. As an Amreican citizen, I felt it my duty to send this to you.

Sincerely,

100-11392-129

For info on JFK Commission and CIA go to mcadams.posc.org

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Board of Zoning Adjustment

Appeal #3007 July 13, 1951

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Zoning Adjustment will hold a public hearing in Room 500, District Building, beginning at 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, July 25, 1951, in reference to the appeal of William A. Hassellbush for permission to establish a philanthropic or eleemosynary institution, or in the alternative to establish professional offices for the American Friends Service Committee Inc. and the Friends Committee on National Legislation under the provisions of Part 2, Paragraph 22 of the Zoning Regulations at 104 C Street, N.E., lot 814, square 724, at which time all interested persons will be given an opportunity to express their views. This is appeal #3007 and will be the thirteenth case to be heard on the above date.

For additional information telephone or call at the Office of the Board of Zoning Adjustment, Room 2, District Building, National 6000, Branches 426 and 427.

Margaret M. Blickley

MARGARET M. BLICKLEY
Secretary

October 19, 1951

Your letter dated October 12, 1951, has been received and I sincerely appreciate the interest which prompted you to communicate with me.

I wish to thank you for making available the information contained in your communication. The thought occurred to me you might like to have the material which I am enclosing.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Story
Unmasking the Communist Masqueradcr
U.S. News and World Report
Director's Statement to the House of Un-American Activities C

100-11392-130

For help on FBI Communication and DOH go to TheFBIgenealogy.com

Oct. 12, 195

American Friends Service Committee

Dear Mr. Hoover:

About two weeks ago I received in the mail a booklet "Steps To Peace." I put it aside and it's only lately on reading parts of it I am shocked to find it so Red. Under the title on the front cover it says, "Quaker View of U.S. Foreign Policy" and at the bottom "A report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee."

I thought your office should know about it, if you don't already.

Sincerely yours,

For info on RSS Compression and OCR go to TheFreeDomLibrary.org

April 7, 1952

My dear

Your letter dated March 24, 1952, and the enclosure have been received, and I fully appreciate your interest in communicating with me.

While I would like to be of assistance in connection with your inquiry, I must advise that in accordance with a Departmental regulation data contained in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this regulation and no inference will be drawn because of my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you have requested.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Minneapolis Office located at 419 North American Life and Casualty Building, Minneapolis 3, Minnesota.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-131

March 24, 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Mayor of the City of [redacted] has been asked to form a committee to be known as the "American Friends Service Committee", and apparently, so far as we are able to understand, it is for the promotion of tolerance between races, with particular reference to Indians. In view of the fact that there will be some displacement of Indians, especially along the Missouri river where a dam is being constructed in this state, it may be entirely patriotic in its aims.

I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Mayor which would indicate that the American Friends have the recognition of the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The American Friends Service Committee give their address as 814 Clark Street, Rapid City, South Dakota.

This letter is to inquire if you have any knowledge of this group and if they are entitled to recognition. I may say that no one from Aberdeen or Rapid City has been here as yet, their trip having been postponed.

Very truly yours,

March 25, 1952

Dear

Your letter dated March 15, 1952, has been received.

While I would like to be of service, I wish to advise that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency and it is not within the limits of its prescribed functions to draw conclusions or make evaluations as to the character or integrity of any organization or individual.

You might be interested to know, however, that the American Friends Service Committee is a committee of the Quaker faith. Literature prepared by this organization indicates that it has engaged in projects designed to promote peace, to afford young people the opportunity for constructive patriotic service, and to provide relief assistance in this country and abroad.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-132

October 24, 1952

Dear

Your letter dated October 14, 1952, together with enclosures, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to communicate with me.

Although I would like to be of service, I am unable to offer you the information and advice you request. I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency, that information in its files is confidential, and it is not within the province of its prescribed authority to make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual or organization.

I know that you will understand the reason for these rules and will not draw any inference that we do, or do not, have information relating to your problem.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-140

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Oct. 14, 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a pamphlet that I received yesterday thru the mail. I am very anxious to know if this is Comunistic material. I have looked thru it and it seems rather un-american to me. The person who gave them my name is [redacted]. Can you tell me if she is a Communist; and if so, can anything be done to stop the passing out of this material, not long ago I received a book entitled "Bases & Empires," or something like that. I immediately returned it and ask for them to lay off sending me anymore material of that nature; but they seem to persist.

No one is a better American citizen than I; and it really burns me up to receive this material.

Please advise me what to do or am I wrong about this material. I am really anxious about this.

Sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Oct. 14. 1935

Dear Mr. Hoover.

I am enclosing a pamphlet that I received yesterday thru the mail. I am very anxious to know if this is Communistic material. I have looked thru it and it seems rather un-american to me. The person who gave them my name is [redacted]. Can you tell me if she is a Communist; and if so, can anything be done to stop the passing out of this material, not long ago I received a book entitled "[redacted] Empire" [redacted] something like that. I [redacted]

100-11392-

immediately returned it and ask for them to lay off sending me anymore material of that nature; but they seem to persist.

No one is a better American citizen than I; and it really burns me up to receive this material.

Please advise me what to do or am I wrong about this material. I am really anxious about this

Sincerely

For info on POW Compensation and LOH go to: TheProgressiveMind.org

January 28, 1953

Dear

Your letter dated January 23, 1953, together with enclosure, has been received.

While I would like to be of service, I wish to advise that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency, and it is not within the limits of its prescribed functions to draw conclusions or make evaluations as to the character or integrity of any organization or individual.

I know you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-141

Facsimile on FBI Commission and DOH go to FBI Freedom of Information Library

[redacted] SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE: 13 March 1953

PREPARING OFFICE: Hq Sixth Army, OAC of S, G-2, Presidio of San Francisco, California

SUBJECT: MEETING OF AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLY TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

On 3 March 1953, this office was informed that George Churchill, principal of a Pomona, California, city school, and formerly Post Commander of the 10th District of the American Legion (AL), attended SUBJECT meeting held in Pomona, California, approximately two (2) or three (3) months ago, at which ten percent of the audience and all of the men on the speaker's stand, remained seated while the salute to the flag was being given by Churchill. (C-3)

On 4 March 1953, this office was informed that a meeting sponsored by AFSC was held at Fremont Junior High School, Pomona, California, on 23 October 1952. Approximately fifteen (15) American Legion (AL) members attended the meeting, which had a total attendance of approximately 350 people. Principal speaker for the evening was Milton Mayer, who spoke against all forms of military training and urged the people to refuse to fight for their country and thereby make it impossible to have war. Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Tay (fnu), teacher at Fremont Junior High School; Mr. Hahn (fnu), from Claremont, California, who was the moderator of the meeting; and a professor from Claremont College (name unknown). Hahn was about to start the meeting when Mr. Fred Stevens, former post commander of Charles P. Rowe AL Post No. 30, suggested from the audience, that a salute to the flag be given. Hahn immediately stated that there would be a few moments of silent prayer. After the prayer, Stevens demanded that a salute be given. Source asked everyone to rise while he led them in the salute to the flag. None of the speakers rose and approximately 10 percent of the audience remained seated while the salute was given. Source advised that he had seen a telegram sent by a newspaper in Pennsylvania to a Mrs. Thayer, head of the Pro-American Group, 330 North College St., Claremont, California, which read that Mayer had given a speech in Pennsylvania and had stated in it, "tear down the American flag, stamp on it and spit on it. Damn the American flag." (C-3)

Information derived from sources other than Army sources is included in this Summary. The information will not be passed to any agency outside of the Army Establishment or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

DISTRIBUTION
ACofS, G2, Wash, D.C. 2
File 2

WD AGO FORM 1 JUN 47 568

CONFIDENTIAL

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 MAR 16 1954

AMGBI-CI-CI

SUBJECT: Meeting of American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,
Intelligence
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: Chief, Collection and
Dissemination Division

1. Attention is invited to Summary of Information inclosure on subject organization and affiliates.

2. A Domestic Intelligence Report received from Headquarters, Third Army, dated 8 June 1951, links subject organization with the Institute of International Relations (IIR), and reflects that the AFSC is a Communist front sounding board for world government which has sponsored youth meetings designed to stress world community, interracial equality, and world peace. The IIR is reported to have had in the past, faculty members which include Louis [redacted], Communist agent; Dorothy [redacted], CP adherent, and Scott [redacted], pro-Communist.

3. A check of the indices of this office reflects that Milton Mayer, principal mentioned in the attached summary, has in the past lectured for the Great Books Foundation and has been sponsored by the AFSC on other occasions. Mayer has also contributed to the "Progressive", a socialistic publication, and to "Common Sense", an anti-Semitic, pro-Fascist publication. He has lectured under the auspices of Fellowship of Reconciliation (CP front organization), Socialist Party (a subversive organization), War Resisters League (believed to be a CP front organization), and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (a type of organization which frequently receives CP indorsement).

4. The Los Angeles Division of the FBI is cognizant of the content of this report.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

1 Incl
S/I, subj:
as stated
dtd 15 Mar 53

C. A. L. MICHNY
Colonel, GS
Chief, CI Division

[redacted]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FMG
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD52

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted]

G2-SPC

23 March 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. John F. Sullivan Received from G-2
Date 3/23/53

SUBJECT: Meeting of American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Transmitted herewith for your information is copy of a letter from Sixth Army dated 16 March 1953, Subject as above, with an inclosed Summary of Information.

G.I.R.-6

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

1 Incl
Cc ltr dtd 16 Mar 53
w/Incl

For W. A. PERRY
Colonel, GS
Chief, Security Division

[redacted]

INDEXED-14

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MAR 23 1953

[redacted]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

(10)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: March 23, 1953

FROM :

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE, INC.

A [redacted] of [redacted] office called me this morning regarding the American Friends Service, Inc. He stated that this organization had engaged a hall in Dallas, Texas, for a meeting to be held tonight. He stated that several wires have been received protesting this meeting in Dallas and tha he was checking with us to see whether there was anything wrong with the organization. I advised [redacted] that Departmental regulations provided the files of the Bureau were confidential and that information could be given outside of the Executive Branch of the Government only through the Attorney General. [redacted] stated that he should have known this but that he had forgotten th the FBI was under the Attorney General. He immediately stated tha he would make inquiry of the Department regarding the matter.

I suggested to [redacted] that he might desire to consult the pamphlet that was put out by the House Committee on Un-America Activities which listed all citations of subversive organizations. I further stated that if it were possible for us to be of any help to him I would communicate with him further.

100-11392-142

Provided by FBI Vault and DOH gov in the Public Domain

January 23, 195

F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: — Committee

Since receiving the en-
closed circular I have wondere
about the organization. If
you have any information
on the subject will you
kindly let me know? Thank

Sincerely

For help on FOIA requests and LBJ go to The Paperwork Prince.org

April 7, 1953

Washington, D.C.

Dear [redacted]:

Since your record for exposing left wing groups is well known, I am sending you herewith information on [redacted] who has made a number of appearances in churches and Colleges in this state during the month of March, and you will note there are other appearances this party will make during April and June.

Fortunately, a group of students in Baylor University obtained some valuable information concerning the activities of the [redacted] GOVERNMENT, INC., a copy of which I am sending you herewith. These were distributed in Moody Hall on the occasion of Burleigh Dexter's appearance in Waco on March 23rd. I am sending a copy of this letter to Senator McCarthy, Senator Mitchell and [redacted], together with copy of the report which you will find quite interesting, and I am sure you can use it to expose the work being conducted by the dangerous and radical AMERICAN FILM AND SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

Very truly yours, [illegible]

100-11392-144

Full text on PDF Conversion and OCR go to TheFreeRangeOffice.org

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southwest Regional Office, 2106 Nueces Street, Austin 5, Texas

* C O P Y *

MURIEL LESTER will be the next AFSC speaker in community meetings. Save the date to hear this renowned London social worker, international traveler for world understanding (4 continents in past year) and exponent of prayer and practical mysticism.

March 17, CANYON, Wesley Foundation

March 18, BIG SPRING, First Methodist, 6 & 7:30

March 19, ABILENE, McMurry College, 9:30 and 7:30

March 22, WACO, Waco Hall (Baylor), 8 P.M.

March 24, PALESTINE, First Christian, 7:30

March 25, CLINTON, Methodist Church, 7:30

March 27, OAKLAND, Christian Church, 10:00
Methodist Church, 7:30

March 29, DENTON, Wesley Foundation, Afternoon;
FORT WORTH, First Methodist, 7:30.

March 30, COLLEGE STATION, Church women, noon; Campus, night.

March 31, CISCO, First Methodist, 3:00 and 7:30

April 1, BROWNWOOD, First Methodist, 3:00 and 7:30

INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS — "Challenging Dictators and War"
June 4-8, Dallas (SMU & FORT WORTH; June 8-12, SAN ANTONIO
June 12-16, HOUSTON.

SOUTHWEST MEET — 4 DAY ANNUAL CAMP — Vacation event for families and individuals. August 23-29 — Christian Youth Recreation Camp, Athens, Texas — Work, Play, Rest.

For info on PDF Commission and DSH go to TheP.general.free.org

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

According to the Un-American Activities Files, Washington, D. C., THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE has never been cited as a Communist or Communist-front organization, but its National Chairman, Henry J. Cadbury is listed in Washington as a sponsor of the AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION, which was administered by the United Spanish Aid Committee. Attorney General Tom Clark cited the United American Spanish Aid Committee as Communist (Press release dated April 25 and July 25, 1949). The Attorney General cited the American Rescue Ship Mission as Communist in a list furnished the Loyalty Review Board (Press release July 25, 1949).

A letter issued through the COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RIGHTS contained the signature of Henry J. Cadbury. (Daily Worker, September 24, 1940, page 1). The Committee on Election Rights was cited as a Communist-front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in Report 1311. The Attorney General cited the organization as subversive on December 4, 1947, and September 24, 1948.

Henry J. Cadbury was listed in the Communist Daily Worker as one of the signers of a statement against the President's Arms program which was issued by the Conference of Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. This Conference was cited by the Committee on Un-American Activities as having been instigated by "Communists in the United States (who) did their part in the Moscow program." (Report 378, April 25, 1951, page 50).

Clarence Pickett, a member of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE'S Board of Directors was, according to the Daily Worker, one of the speakers at a dinner given by the AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE at the Waldorf in New York City. Attorney General Clark listed the AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE as Communist. (Press release of April 27, 1949).

Clarence Pickett, according to the Daily People's World, (official Communist publication of the West Coast) was one of the signers of an advertisement in the San Francisco Chronicle which took issue with the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the eleven (11) Communist leaders.

A letter written by Clarence E. Pickett was reprinted in the Congressional Record, February 14, 1950, page A1104.

******

According to circulars distributed in Seattle, Washington, an institute of International Relations sponsored by the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, was held in June of 1951. Speakers were Gloria Harkness, cited 4 times as a Communist-front member in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee in Washington. Also, Milton Mayer, former University of Chicago professor, now with the [illegible] Publishing Co., [illegible]. Mayer is quoted in the Congressional Record of March 1947, as saying at a world government

[redacted]

meeting in Syracuse, New York: "We must haul down the American flag, and if I wanted to be vulgar and shocking, I would say haul it down, stomp on it, and spit on it."

Mordecai Johnson, head of Howard University, also spoke. Johnson is cited in Washington Government files as a member of Communist-fronts.

Without exception every speaker for the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE agitates for some form of World Government, and the breaking down of all existing racial safeguards which would preserve the many God-created peoples of different cultures, races and Nations.

The literature distributed at the Friends Institutes of International Relations, are Socialist and Pro-Communist. Some booklets are SEGREGATION, by Margaret McCulloch. In advocating marriage between Negro and White people she says on page 13 of this booklet: "Race is not a barrier to sex attraction nor to sex intercourse nor to the conception and bearing of children." And on page 8: "Yes, segregation is Southern. And in the South it has behind it law and custom and the threat of lawless violence." On page 14: "White males therefore can do what they please. Many of them like a system which gives them freedom with females of both races, and keeps the females of their own to themselves only."

(These booklets are sold under the guide of better race relations.)

Another booklet sold is the RACES OF MANKIND, by Gene Weltfish and Ruth Benedict. This publication was so offensive and caused so much racial tension that it was banned by the War Department in its soldier orientation program.

MILITARISM IN EDUCATION, published by the National Council Against Conscription, which has been cited as a Communist-front.

The FAMOUS FAMILY MAGAZINE -- Socialist magazine which pushed the Moscow line. Publication of Communist are advertised within its pages. Atheists and Pro-Marxisms and Socialists vie for space in this magazine.

SEXES AND NON-SENSE ABOUT RACE by Ethel Alpenfels. This professor at New York University was banned from addressing the Texas State Teachers Convention in Houston, Texas, 1951, because of her Communist-front affiliations. In this booklet Professor Alpenfels says: "Negro and White marriages result in hybrid vigor."

[redacted] between trials, asked for and got permission to attend [illegible] the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE in Syracuse. He spoke in favor of World Government.

The summer camp provides an excellent medium for the FRIENDS. A pamphlet dated June 21-28, 1952, for Teen-agers, THE SEVENTH ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS at Camp Wrightwood, California, under the auspices of the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, advertised negro and white fellowship. The photograph pictures Bayard Rustin, (famous speaker and lecturer for the American Friends Service Committee, who spoke in Houston last year) lecturing to a group of white teen-agers at the camp.

According to the Los Angeles Mirror of January 23, 1953, Bayard Rustin was sentenced to 30 days in jail for lewd vagrancy shortly after he had addressed a group of women at the Pasadena Athletic Club. He was speaking under the auspices of the FRIENDS. Rustin was arrested in a parked car with two young white men. A delegation of three members of the FRIENDS appeared in court, but did not testify in Rustin's behalf.

This man is one of those who white children look to at the summer camps sponsored by the FRIENDS.

Other people who would speak at the teen-agers camp "to develop an understanding of world and community problems" were [redacted], Communist-fronter, [redacted], [redacted] of the [redacted] mentioned in this article; and [redacted], of [redacted].

The AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE WILL ATTEMPT TO have an inter-racial camp in Texas this year.

Posted on FBI Commission and DOH go in the Pigeonhole.org

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
) STATES DEPARTMENT OF

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. MAY 8, 1953 URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, DALLAS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INFO CONCERNING. BUREAU IN RECEIPT OF FOLLOWING TELEGRAM FROM ATHENS, TEXAS, DATED MAY SEVEN LAST FROM [redacted], [redacted]; HENDERSON COUNTY, TEXAS: QUOTE CAN YOU TELL ME WHETHER OR NOT THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IS A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION. PLEASE ANSWER VIA WESTERN UNION. UNQUOTE. CONTACT [redacted] TODAY ADVISING TACTFULLY CONFIDENTIAL NATURE BUFILES, ASCERTAINING BASIS OF REQUEST AND WHETHER HE POSSESSES DATA OF INTEREST TO BUREAU. SULET RESULTS. FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY, AFSC IS QUAKER ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO CHARITY AND PACIFISM, FOUNDED NINETEENSEVENTEEN. ACCORDING TO A GOVERNMENT AGENCY, THE AFSC AS OF NOVEMBER NINETEENFORTYSEVEN WAS INFILTRATED AND USED BY COMMUNIST PARTY, HAVING AGITATORS AND LEFTISTS AMONG OPERATING PERSONNEL. ORGANIZATION ~~CURRENTLY~~ NOT BEING INVESTIGATED BY BUREAU.

HOOVER

100-11392-145

For info on FBI Communication and Cookies go to: https://www.fbi.gov/cookies.htm

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 7 1953

WESTERN UNION

BI WUF015 PD

ATHENS TEX 7 1151A

EDGAR HOOVER, DIR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI

CAN YOU TELL ME WHETHER OR NOT THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE IS A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION. PLEASE ANSWER VIA WESTERN UNION

[redacted] [redacted] HENDERSON COUNTY TEXAS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 13, 1953

FROM : SAC, Dallas [redacted]

SUBJECT : AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

Rebutel dated May 8, 1953.

[redacted] was tactfully advised of the confidential nature of Bureau files in this connection, and he advises that his interest in this organization was aroused by an anonymous letter he had received recently which merely contained a pamphlet which purported to "expose" the American Friends Service Committee as being a group that was either a Communist Front organization or at least in sympathy with the Communist Party movement. The [redacted] advises that this pamphlet stated that the American Friends Service Committee was holding a meeting at the Christian Youth Foundation Camp near Athens, Texas, from August 23, through the 29, 1953, and the anonymous party that sent him the pamphlet had written on the pamphlet, "Are you going to let this Communist outfit come to your county?" The [redacted] advises that the Christian Youth Foundation Camp is owned by the several church groups in East Texas, and he presumes that The American Friends Committee has made arrangements to use the camp on the above-mentioned dates. He advises that the pamphlet, (which he could not immediately locate), rather strongly indicated that this Committee was a Communist Organization and if so he desired to know about it for his future guidance when these persons come to Athens. [redacted] advises that the pamphlet mentioned appeared to have been prepared by some anti-Communist group, and had for its purpose exposure of the committee for what it was. The [redacted] advises that he believes that the pamphlet was printed in Houston, Texas, but he does not recall by whom. [redacted] advises that he will locate this pamphlet and furnish it to Bureau Agents.

The [redacted] has adopted the attitude that even if the writers of the pamphlet are correct and that the American Friends Service Committee is of Communistic sympathy, there is little he can do to prevent their holding the meeting in Henderson County, Texas, other than to make the contents of the pamphlet available to the church groups that own and operate the Christian Youth Foundation property.

When the [redacted] furnishes this pamphlet to Bureau representatives, you will be advised of its contents and publishers.

100-11392-146

Reviewed by JFK Commission and DOH go to theMaryferrellfoundation.org

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : [redacted]

DATE: May 15, 1953

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

[redacted] of the [redacted] called me on 5/14 to inquire if the Bureau had any subversive information on the above-named organization.

After checking, I advised him that the files of the Bureau reflected that "this group, an active committee of the Quaker faith, has opposed military conflict, preparedness, and the training of men since its foundation in 1917, and, as a result, has been often criticized recently since its aims and purposes appear to be so nearly parallel to those of the Communist Party."

100-11392-147

For info on FOIA requests and DOJ guide, visit foia.gov

May 20, 1953

Dear :

Your letter of May 16, 1953, has been received, and I appreciate the concern prompting your bringing the matter you mentioned to the attention of this Bureau.

In this connection, however, I thought you might like to know that the FBI does not make an investigation concerning an individual claiming deferment on grounds of conscientious objection unless such a claim is made while the person involved is in the process of being inducted into the Armed Forces and his claim has been referred to the Department of Justice by the Selective Service System. In such a case, we would conduct an investigation, the results of which would be furnished to the Department of Justice for its assistance in giving an advisory opinion to the Selective Service System.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the Director, Selective Service System, National Headquarters, 1724 F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to which its contents may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-148

May 16th, 1953.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have a son 20 years of age almost 21 that has through the American Friends Service Committee, 2006 Walnut St., Phillidelphia, Pa. received literature from Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut St., Philladelphia, Pa. Also through them he joined a group of Pacifist known as the Fellowship of Reconciliation 21 Audubon Ave., New York 32, N. Y.

As a result of the influence of these he has decided to become a Concientious Objector. He does not have a leg to stand on and he certainly was raised as an American. He is an Eagle Scout. Name [redacted].

These Committees are Pink to say the least and I would like proof of their leanings to prove to [redacted] that He is becoming involved with an ism. He is ripe for the communist and I would like to put the fire out before I push him futher toward the ism.

I have the complete file on the setup to date and have talked to the Tyler office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but have received nothing to date from them. This thing is Nation wide and a fecting all of the Schools of the U. S. Please advise any thing that would be helpful in combating the stand of my son. I am also ready to sue, main or kill any of these characters if they come into contact with me.

Yours very truly,

June 12, 1953

Dear :

Your letter dated June 3, 1953, has been received.

Your interest and courtesy in bringing this matter to my attention are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-149

3 June 1953

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

A student of this College received the following invitation -

"Between June 11 and June 20, the American Friends Service Committee is sponsoring an International Study Camp at Ithica College (near Spenser, N.Y.) * * * you might want to take advantage of this opportunity to study under such able leaders as the U.N. Representative from Yugoslavia, Kenya, and those from here at home. The U.S. foreign policy will be discussed. By the way, such schools as those located in Japan, Africa, Germany, the Ukraine, and the Phillippines will also be there.

The cost is $35.00 for those days.

If you are interested write to:

Mr. Ray Hartsough
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

I hope you will go."

This appears to warrant an investigation.

Yours truly,

March 15,1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

May I give myself a partial introduction by saying that I have been a professor at this College for twenty-four years and that my brother-in-law, [redacted], is employed in your Washington office.

I should greatly appreciate an answer to this question over your signature. Is The Friends Service Committee a subversive organization I ask you this question because, in the first week of June, I am scheduled to appear on a program jointly sponsored by the Friends Service Committee and the State College of Washington. Neither the College nor myself would wish to be associated with a subversive organization.

We had assumed that the Friends Service Committee was entirely in the clear and still believe that it is, but a newspaper editor has told one of my colleagues that it is practically communistic, in particular in relation to its interest in peace. Hence my question to you - Is it subversive?

You know much better than I do how much harmful talk is going the rounds. If the Friends Service Committee is in the clear, it would be very helpful if we could make this declaration and on good authority.

Very sincerely yours,

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI
STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUS

- - -/-

.o: COMMUNICAT... ...TION.

Transmit the following message to:

APRIL 25, 1952

URGENT

IN REFERENCE YOUR TELEGRAM OF APRIL TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO. I MUST ADVISE THAT FBI FILES ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND AVAILABLE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY, AND AS A FACT-FINDING AGENCY WE ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE CHARACTER OR INTEGRITY OF ANY ORGANIZATION.

SINCERELY,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

100-11392-133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 24 [illegible]

WESTERN UNION

BI WUG102 DL PD

ZG NEWYORK NY APR 24 1156A

EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

IS AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED SUBVERSIVE?

ONE OF OUR MEMBER STATIONS HAS BEEN ASKED FOR PUBLIC

SERVICE BROADCASTING TIME BY THIS GROUP. THANKS

AIR PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE
511.45h3/4-752
26

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AMEMBASSY, LONDON

4842
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
(for Fulbright Programs Branch)

April 17th, 1952
DATE

REF : Department's Airgram 1159, January 30th and Amembdespatch 3469, February 6th

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.	
	EMS*	IN DCR OLI IFI SY	Received from the State Department through liaison channels
	RECD APR 21	FOR OTHER	Date

SUBJECT: USEC/UK: Fulbright Program

USEC/UK has now received an application from Mr. R. K. Gardiner of the University College, Ibadan, West Africa, for a Fulbright travel grant. His application is strongly supported by the Colonial Office and the University College, Ibadan. Mr. Gardiner is one of the really great men of West Africa, and exerts considerable influence in the territory. The work of the Extra-Mural Department of the University is important and anything which can be done to strengthen its quality will be valuable.

There is no doubt that Mr. Gardiner's participation in the four conferences of the Friends Service Committee enumerated in its letter of February 28th to Mr. Gardiner, which is attached to his application, will be valuable from the point of view of international understanding and the Colonial Office and the Commission would like to help him to attend these. It is, however, on the importance and lasting value of his work in the Extra-Mural Department of the University College at Ibadan that the Commission bases a request to the Department, with the assistance of the Conference Board, should make every effort to arrange a suitable program for Mr. Gardiner to study adult education with special reference to the use of visual aids.

It will be noted that the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York, is prepared to make a dollar contribution towards Mr. Gardiner's expenses but the actual amount is not given. This could, however, be ascertained from the President, Mr. Frory Ross. There, however, will be need for further dollar assistance if Mr. Gardiner stays three months. Is there any possibility that a Smith-Mundt grant could be made to him? The Commission understands that the Embassy would be prepared to add him to its recommended list of British candidates in the advanced category in case unforeseen withdrawals allow a few more candidates to be considered.

USEC/UK recommends him strongly for a travel award if the necessary affiliation can be made and dollar assistance found. Indeed it considers him one of the strongest of all the colonial applicants this year.

It is regretted that his application is not complete in all its detail, but because time is so short it was considered more important to send it forward than to wait to chase up photographs etc. Mr. Gardiner has not submitted his references.

INDEXED-110 100 11392 -134

NOT RECORDED
26 APR 30 1952

CLASSIFIED

MAY 13 1952

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but USEC/UK considers these unnecessary since he is well known to several members of the Colonial Sub-Committee who are prepared to vouch for him in every respect.

It would be very much appreciated if this case could be given urgent consideration because if Mr. Gardiner is to attend the American Friends Service Committee conferences in early July, he needs to make his travel arrangements at once.

Richard P. Taylor
Cultural Officer

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1952

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 13 FROM PHILA 5-8-52 1-18 AM

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, [redacted] AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE SPONSORING INSTITUTE OF INTERNAT-L RELATIONS, HERSHEY, PA., MAY SIXTEEN THRU EIGHTEEN. FACULTY CONSISTS OF [redacted], TEACHER LECTURER AND AUTHOR- [redacted], WHO HAS TAUGHT AT [redacted] COLLEGE. [redacted], OF KNOWN RELIABILITY, HAS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE AS SENIOR PACIFIST ORGANIZATION.

100-11392-136

June 25, 1952

Dear

Your letter dated June 12, 1952, has been received, and I fully appreciate the interest which prompted you to communicate with me.

In the event you obtain additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Newark Office located at 1836 Raymond - Commerce Building, Newark 2, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-137

For info on JFK Commission and LBJ go to TheFreeDesk.com

3/

June 12, 195

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last Oct. 12 (1951)
I notified you of a booklet
I had received through the
mail called "Steps to Peace"
The man who sent it out
was [redacted] of R.D.
[redacted]. He is
lecturer at the [redacted]
[redacted] in [redacted] township
(in which is the township
both live in) and [redacted]
planned to have a [redacted]
there to-morrow night
the name of [redacted]

June 14,

Last night I attended the [redacted] meeting and heard the speaker. He was very definitely Red. Blamed America for the next war which he said we can all see is coming and said the Russians have taken one territory and are a great country who just want to develop their resources, they are in a pioneer state now similar to our own pioneer days, said the people of Germany + France hate + fear us as all the

For inquiries on FOIA implementation and CIA's Freedom of Information Act, please visit www.foia.cia.gov

see is America's guns, tanks, planes, generals & money. He was one of these "World Citizens" to go to Europe, said a group of 4 went & in Baden in Eastern Austria is where they were behind the Iron Curtain without visas, giving out tracts to the Russian soldiers. So 6 soldiers & 3 civilians. So we have an exaggerated idea of how bad it is behind the Iron Curtain & here was the people who hate us less. He said it was American religious workers and some Quakers in Vienna who helped them to push behind the Iron Curtain.

I took notes if you'd like a copy of the full notes I have more than

of [redacted] but
this one is a member of
same group of people who
call themselves "World Citizen".
He is billed as a "well known
pacifist recently returned
from Europe."

Some time ago a
local newspaper "The Washington
Star" did an article on
the group and my impression
was that it was
communistic.

Very sincerely yours,

For info on FOIA Exemption b(4) and (b)(6) see http://foia.state.gov/

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

June 12, 1952.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last Oct. 12 (1951) I notified you of a booklet I had received through the mail called "Steps to Peace." The man who sent it out was [redacted] of [redacted]. Now he is lecturer at the [redacted] in [redacted] township (which is the township we both live in) and has planned to have a speaker there to-morrow night by the name of [redacted] June 14.

Last night I attended the [redacted] meeting and heard the speaker. He was very definitely Red. Blamed America for the next war which he said we can all see is coming and said the Russians haven't taken any territory and are a great country who just want to develop their resources, they are in a pioneering state now similiar to our own pioneer days, said t people of Germany & France hate & fear us as all they of [redacted] but this one is a member of some group of people who call themselves "World Citizens." He is billed as a "well known pacifist recently returned from Europe."

Some time ago a local newspaper "The Washington Star" did an article on the group and my impression was that it was communistic.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ [redacted]

See original letter for omitted information. Tod 10/14/66

DIRECTOR, FBI

8/1/52

SAC, PHILADELPHIA [redacted]

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH 12TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

For the information of the Bureau, the following will be used as a thumbnail sketch by this office in the captioned matter:

On 7/21/52, [redacted], of known reliability, orally advised [redacted] that for years he has attended the affairs sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and has found it to be a sincere pacifist organization. Since its foundation in 1917, this group, an action committee of the Quaker faith, has opposed military conflict, preparedness, and the drafting of men.

While it is true that the teachings of this group do parallel the Communist Party propaganda in the "peace promotion field," it is noticeable that this group has not deviated from its teachings in the past 35 years, and it appears to be a coincidence that there is a parallel.

It is to be noted that the group was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for its sincere pacifist efforts, and that its teachings are the same now as they were then.

100-11392-137 ✓

SAC, Philadelphia [redacted]

August 13, 1952

Director, FBI [redacted]

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
[redacted]

Reurlet August 1, 1952.

It will be sufficient to use the following as a thumbnail sketch of the American Friends Service Committee:

On 7-21-52, [redacted], of known reliability, orally advised [redacted] that for years he has attended the affairs sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and has found it to be a sincere pacifist organization. Since its foundation in 1917, this group, an action committee of the Quaker faith, has opposed military conflict, preparedness, and the drafting of men.

[redacted]

100-11392-137

Speaks on Peace

DR. [illegible] SEABURY [illegible]

Dr. Seabury, education[illegible] retary of the American [illegible] of Foreign Missions, will [illegible] at Cook School Auditor[illegible] 8 p. m. Monday at a [illegible] peace meeting, sponsor[illegible] many local groups and i[illegible] uals. The meeting is o[illegible] the public and admiss[illegible] free. Contributions will [illegible] cepted to the work [illegible] American Friends Se[illegible] Dr. Seabury [illegible] will be [illegible] Peace Expend[illegible]

100 - 11392 - 138

Paid for by RGV Immigration and DEA gets THE Pay gateway.com

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted]

DATE: September 2, 1952

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: MOTION PICTURE ENTITLED, "TIME FOR GREATNESS" [redacted]

While [redacted] was discussing other matters with [redacted] on August 28, 1952, he advised that he desired to call to the Bureau's attention a film recently released by the Quaker association, The American Friends Service Committee. This film, which is designed for commerical and private showing, is entitled, "Time for Greatness" and although it shows the customary Quaker isolationist viewpoint, it is nevertheless packed with Communist propaganda. He stated that the film could not have been made better, from a propaganda viewpoint, had it been made by the Communist Party or by the U.S.S.R. He stated that it continually places the United States and the U. S. foreign policy in a very degarding state and it is the type of film that can do irreparable harm to the United States, particularly when shown abroad. He stated this particular film was directed and produced by [redacted] of [redacted], New York City.

[redacted] stated that a review of the film showed that undoubtedly it was carefully censored by the Quaker organization and that undoubtedly some persons in that organization are either Communists, or are totally naive of what Communism is. [redacted] advised that he felt this should be called to the Bureau's attention as it was something that could certainly be classified as a threat to internal security, particularly in view of the fact that this film is being sent by the American Friends Service Committee throughout the world for showing.

100-11392-139

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
DES MOINES REGIONAL OFFICE
1116 East University Avenue
Des Moines 16, Iowa
Telephone 6-5514

October 10, 1952

[redacted]

Dear friend:

Recently we received a check from a person who requested that our pamphlet "Security Through Disarmament" be sent to a few friends which were listed in the letter.

We hope you will find it interesting.

Cordially yours,

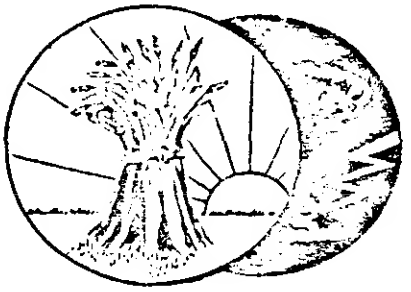
Virginia Ann Lee

Virginia Ann Lee
Literature Department

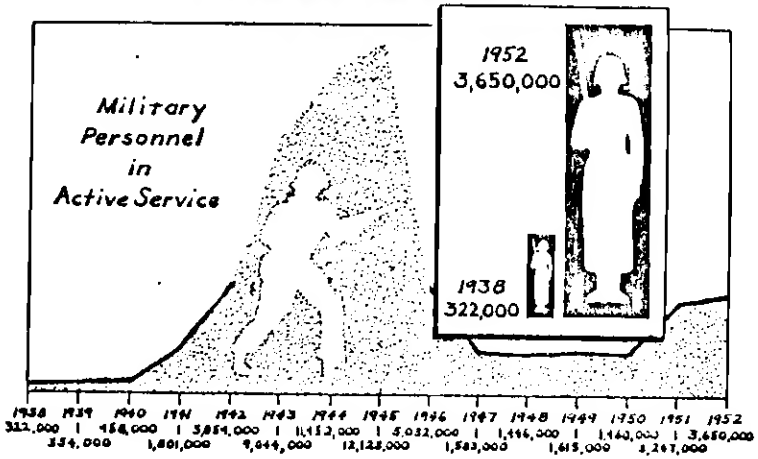
[redacted]

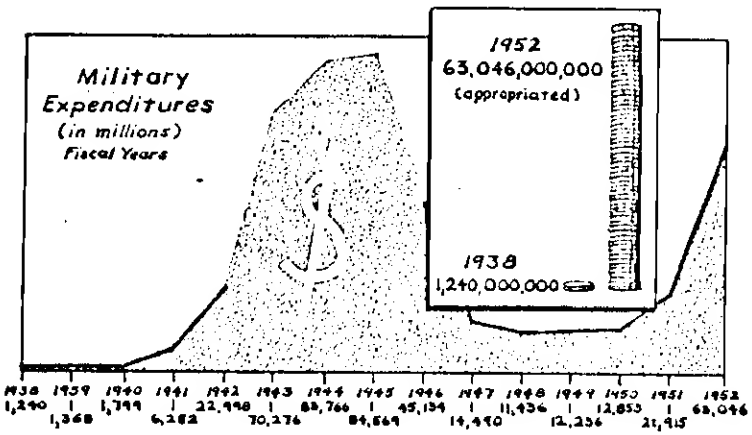
140

TOWARD SECURITY THROUGH disarmament



A report prepared for the
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE





SOURCES: U. S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1951* (Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1951); *Semi-Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense, January 1 to June 30, 1951* (Washington 1951); *Digest of Appropriations 1952* (U. S. Treasury Department 1952).

NOTE: Expenditure figures from 1947 on include expenditures for the development and control of atomic energy. The expenditure figure for 1952 represents the amount *appropriated* for that year.

TOWARD SECURITY THROUGH DISARMAMENT

• *A report prepared for the*

American Friends Service Committee

PHILADELPHIA
1952

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PREFAC

For some time the American Frien
engaged as it is in a wide variety of acti
the world, has felt a responsibility to
American public which may help develo
ful approach to the tensions and confl
world. To this end the Service Comm
report on *The United States and the So*
another report on *Steps to Peace*. Each
point out some practical applications of
a world in conflict. Each pamphlet st
drastic reduction of arms the world ov
of "steps to peace."

These reports elicited considerable p
of the comments received, both from m
Nations and from private individuals, ur
tive approach be applied to some of the
of arms reduction. Little genuine pro
disarmament planning has been made.
convinced that thoughtful people the wo
more acutely the need for constructive s
arms race, with its staggering psycho
burdens, to an end.

It is not the intention of these re
good faith of either the United States o
their interpretations of each other's ac
nation looks at another in fear and distr
represent or fail to understand the gest
this report, as in the two previous ones, w
to judge the rightness of claims and cou
to suggest constructive measures for the

The historic position of the Socie
matters has been that of a creative n
thereby to build bridges of understandi
a means of settling disputes in mutual g
spirit this report is written. Naturally

wide range of conviction among Quakers as to the best methods of implementing these deeply-felt concerns for the welfare of human society. The working party responsible for the preparation of this report, recognizing this, endeavored to arrive at what Quakers call "the sense of the meeting" on all points, even though individuals on it represented diverse opinions on specific measures and details.

The two previous pamphlets emerged out of the collective experience of Quakers working in the troubled areas of the world. Disarmament and arms control, however, are more technical fields requiring professionally specialized advice and guidance. To face this task, a working party, called together over a year ago, was composed of both Quakers and non-Quakers, some of whom have specialized in problems relating to disarmament and the control of atomic energy. Harrop A. Freeman and John H. Ferguson, respectively chairman and secretary of the working party, have interviewed many officials from various countries in all parts of the world in the process of this study. The latter, with Elmore Jackson and Clarence E. Pickett, personally followed discussions at the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations held in Paris during the fall and winter of 1951-52. Before the specific proposals embodied in this pamphlet were drawn up, Elmore Jackson severed his connection with the working party when he joined the staff of the United Nations on a special assignment.

David F. Cavers and Robert W. Frase, two additional members of the working party, have both made contributions to the report on the basis of extensive independent studies, especially concerning international control of atomic energy. Other participants included Stephen G. Cary, Lewis M. Hoskins, Philip E. Jacob, William L. Neumann, William Merton Scott, and Gilbert F. White. While no one of the participants claims expertness in all phases of this field, the writers have honestly tried to marshall the wisest advice to guide the Executive Board of the American Friends Service Committee in its recommendations as presented in this pamphlet.

Both the brevity of a pamphlet and the world's relative inexperience with technical aspects of the subject impose definite limits on a discussion of so complex a problem as the reduction of the world's arsenal. Closely connected with the

problems of disarmament is the relatio
to the economies of modern nations. Fo
economic systems of the major powers l
marily to the machinery of war. Any ef
that machinery will inevitably require
the economies of the world, and disarm
eventually take this factor into full con

Another ancilliary question involve
what shape will political settlements a
have to assume in order to guarantee a
national security? This question entails c
variety of subjects, including the locatio
character of world institutions, sanctions a

Modern society cannot escape the
these questions forthrightly. Complicate
transitional nature of our world and o
society, they nevertheless deserve immedi
However, detailed discussion of these anc
not be included in the present study.
that a solution to these complex problem
readily, once the basic agreements to limi
of war have been signed and sealed.

The American Friends Service Con
suggestions embodied in this pamphlet o
viction that God would have us find a wa
the tools of war from the face of the e

1

THE ARMS RACE

OUT OF A DEEP human desire for security both
the West are building their arms establishm
precedented heights. Military budgets, and taxe
them, have reached staggering proportions. Fig
the trend in the United States and among her Eu
are given in the graphs printed on the inside fro
covers.

Impressive as these figures may be, the gr
tell the full story. On the manpower side, the fi
show the greatly expanded use of civilian manpo
paredness programs and defense industries. On the
side, they do not reveal the cost of foreign econ
war-related programs like aid to veterans, of the co
to production, nor of the cost of price control.
show the cost of inflation, the added cost of carryin
ingly heavy national debt, and the economic wast
rearmament. The full permanent consequences
high taxes, national debt, depletion of resource
welfare programs, and corrosion of human and sp
are immeasurable.

If military might alone can give us a sense
certainly in 1952 the United States should feel
have the most favored, most easily protected
position of any nation in the world. We have the
developed industrial strength, the largest navy,
stockpile of atomic weapons. Yet, the feeling of
more epidemic among us since the end of World
at any time within memory.

Can it be that we are victims of our own po
be that rearmament, adopted in the interest of secu
contributing to our insecurity and to the insec
world? One thing is clear: rearmament seems onl
the rearmament of those we most fear. Each r

[illegible] measure adopted in the name of defense has the effect of intensifying insecurity.

That this process is madness everyone knows. And yet, when negotiation of differences is so desperately needed, spokesmen for East and West keep on blaming one another while each bloc girds for war, hoping to "buy time," "negotiate from strength," or if worse comes to worst, win "the war nobody wants."

Both American and Soviet spokesmen claim success, or at least partial success, for their policies of rearmament. American spokesmen claim that the threat of the atom bomb has deterred Soviet aggression in western Europe; that United States military strength, coupled with economic and military aid, has prevented Communists from coming to power in Italy, France, Greece, the Middle East and elsewhere; that prompt military action in Korea has discouraged similar aggression in other parts of the globe; and that a firm policy in Germany and Austria has kept these countries from falling into the Soviet orbit. In time and under the pressures of a show of force on all sides, western spokesmen contend, the Soviet Union will be forced by events into a more conciliatory attitude.

Spokesmen for the East make similar claims. According to them, their firm attitude has kept western powers from reuniting and rearming Germany and Austria. They claim to have neutralized American military and economic aid in western Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere. Soviet policies are given credit for preventing the conquest of Korea and unification under auspices hostile to the Soviet Union and China. Soviet policy is also credited with diminishing and defeating western imperialist influences in China, Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, the Middle East and elsewhere. It will force western powers, so the Soviets claim, to the point of bankruptcy and constant instability. Firm resistance has made the United Nations, to Soviet eyes, less of a western tool than it would otherwise have been. Finally, it is claimed that Communist leadership has inspired common people everywhere to demand a better life, national independence, and peace.

Where the whole truth lies it is obviously impossible to tell. In an era dominated by nation-states, with most educational and propaganda media directed or deeply influenced by

government or national patriots, citizens ever
to "take sides." Under these stresses, whate
government, most citizens become highly
their views more and more to the bounds pr
or majority opinion. The issues are too con
by conflicting propaganda, for dogmatic co
final analysis, the claims and counterclaims
powers are not as important to the course
tensions, promoted by competitive armame
lead us further down the path to war a
civilization.

But, it is asked, did not the United
disarm after World War II? While it is tr
bilized our army to a much larger extent
yet the military strength of the United Stat
measured exclusively by the size of its sta
geographic reasons we rely primarily on s
while the Soviet Union is primarily a land p
gories of weapons are included, as they mu
analysis of military strength, the theory of A
disarmament collapses. Since the war our pro
weapons has proceeded without pause and
tempo, a far-flung network of air bases ha
and we have maintained a large complement
usable for atomic bombing. Our wartime
largest in the world, has been maintained or
In no postwar year has our military budge
billion dollars. This is hardly unilateral disa

But, it is also asked, can the United St
present world? With tensions what they are
the failure of nations to disarm after the wa
reasonable to expect any nation to disarm un
Nor has this been proposed in the United
what is sought is an international agreeme
weapons, limit and reduce armaments, and es
system of international control.

Indeed, those who have thought about
long realized that world peace and order de
ment, not armaments. The first objective of
Conference of 1899 was to lighten the stag

storage facilities, and (4) license or lease of fissionable materials for peaceful use.

When Mr. Bernard Baruch, the American representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, presented the American plan in June 1946, he added provisions for (a) swift punishment for illegal production and (b) elimination of the veto in the Security Council when considering counter-measures against nations engaging in illegal production.

The Soviet counter-proposal, elaborated gradually over the course of a year, asked for the outlawing and destruction of the bombs first, prescribed limits on inspection, permitted day-to-day inspection without the veto, but kept the veto intact for Security Council action against violators. By September 1946 the Scientific and Technical subcommittee concluded that (a) effective control of production of atomic energy is technologically feasible, (b) processes leading to both peaceful and warlike use of atomic energy are so similar that both require control, and (c) production of U-235, plutonium and U-233 must be strictly controlled. This report was adopted unanimously (including the Soviet Union).

A second subcommittee was set up to consider safeguards. Its preliminary report approved inspection of mining and refining stages but preferred placing actual management of plants producing nuclear fuels in the hands of the international control agency. The Soviet Union raised some objection, but it will never be known whether she would have agreed to the report, for the work of the Commission was shifted to the job of preparing a general report which was finally forced through substantially in the American form.

The promise of these earlier developments has unfortunately been overshadowed by the stalemate in both the atomic and the conventional disarmament commissions. However, in the debates before the commissions some cautious modifications of positions previously taken were ventured.

Breaking the Stalemate After years of deadlock between the great powers, disarmament negotiations took on new life at the Sixth General Assembly meeting of the United Nations in Paris during the fall and winter of 1951-1952. A Committee of Twelve, appointed by the pre-

vious General Assembly, completed a
merger of the two commissions, which
worked separately on atomic and conv
and reduction. Anticipating this report,
and French governments introduced a
shortly after the Sixth General Assembly
ber 8, 1951.

Unfortunately the new proposals w
discussed in an atmosphere inflamed b
widespread anxiety lest the entire sessi
However, spokesmen for both contestin
moderated words and temperatures suffic
reasoned consideration of the issues invol
weeks that followed, Russian delegates
posals of their own, and both American
what appeared to be significant clarifica

Some promise of more reasoned nego
When the General Assembly adjourned i
long-standing stalemate began to give
situation which permitted some hope fo

The bare outline of these events ill
spite of tensions and bitterness, negotiatio
can still be carried on. Indeed, readers
note below that the areas of agreement ar

Merging the Commissions The First
(on Janu
to establish the Atomic Energy Commissi
February 13, 1947) the Security Counc
Assembly resolution, established the Com
tional Armaments. Both commissions, e
did valuable exploratory work. But for a
to the meeting of the Sixth General A
commissions had been hopelessly deadloc

One of the controversies was whether
and conventional armaments should be
the beginning American spokesmen, th
both types of weapons should be brough
sisted on separating the discussions. A
maintained, presented new and peculiar

which could not adequately be considered in discussions that included conventional armaments.

Soviet spokesmen, on the other hand, wanted to discuss the atomic bomb in relation to other armaments in the Conventional Armaments Commission when that commission was established. They discounted the peculiar problems presented by atomic weapons, and accused the Americans of delaying discussions of conventional arms until agreement was reached on atomic weapons. They stressed the unreality of keeping the discussions separate when national security involved both types of armament.

Happily, this aspect of the controversy has now been terminated. The tide turned in October 1950 when President Truman suggested that the two commissions be consolidated. More than a year later, speaking to the General Assembly in Paris, Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced: ". . . We favor the merger of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Conventional Arms Commission. This I say quite frankly is a change in the position of the United States." With the ice broken, all parties admitted the desirability of the merger which was consummated by the General Assembly on January 11, 1952.

The new Disarmament Commission is set up "under the Security Council." Like each of its two predecessors it normally has a membership of 12—one for each member of the Security Council plus Canada. It was instructed to become operative within 30 days. The chairmanship is to rotate each month among its members. Instructed to submit its first report not later than June 1, 1952, the Commission is required to make detailed studies and to prepare plans and treaties. Moreover, when the Commission's work progresses to a point where any part of its program is ready to be submitted, the Secretary General is requested to convene a disarmament conference. The eyes of an armament-burdened world will be hopefully focussed on the new Commission as it attempts to set the stage for further agreement.

Banning the Bomb All nations favor the banning of atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction of civil life. All nations also approve the necessary corollary of the proposed ban—an international system of

control designed to ensure faithful compliar
ently, all parties agree that sooner or la
prohibit national states and private partic
sessing and *manufacturing* atomic and oth
destruction.

However, differences exist over the t
quired and over "timing" of the program
fact remains that there appears to be agree
ability of banning atomic weapons.

Regulating Conventional Arms Anothe
agreem
nations is that conventional armaments
should be regulated, limited and reduced.
troversy arose as to what "conventional arm
should include. There is now substantial ag
categories should include (a) all armamer
weapons of mass destruction, (b) military,
and (c) armed forces of all types inclu
security and police forces.

However, two principal obstacles to
have been encountered. One is the dispu
census of armaments should include ator
other is the continuing disagreement as to
tional in conventional arms should be "progr
or by a flat percentage.

Concerning the first, the United State
of atomic weapons, wanted no census until
of control had been agreed upon and put i
Soviets, on the other hand, without atomic
the dispute arose, demanded that the Comm
tional Armaments conduct a census that
types of armament. The American view
stalemate already mentioned continued.
in proposing the merger of the two old com
to a census of atomic weapons, provided
have first been disclosed and verified. It is
fore, that the census should include weapon
vided the "stages" problem can be resolved.

As to the second obstacle, Soviet spoke

upon a flat reduction, within one year, of a suggested one-third of all conventional arms and armed forces. To a war-weary, armament-burdened world this is a highly attractive proposal. If both blocs were equally strong in all weapons and armed forces, a one-third reduction would not change the ratio. However, western spokesmen claim that the Soviet Union possesses a superiority in conventional arms and armed forces and that, if both sides now disarmed by one-third and if the atom bomb were banished entirely, the West would be seriously weakened and the unbalance would invite aggression. Soviet spokesmen deny this alleged superiority in conventional arms and assert, therefore, that a one-third reduction would affect all parties equally.

As a counter-proposal western spokesmen urge progressive and balanced reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, in such a way as to keep power in equilibrium at a reduced level of armament. Soviet spokesmen claim this would only delay disarmament, prolong tension and threat of war, invite endless haggling over criteria and quotas, and in fact lead to an increase of armament in some nations. At the moment, no sign of agreement on this thorny problem has appeared. We have indicated on pages 35-36 a possible basis for compromise.

Establishing the Control Orgdn All parties agree that the proposed disarmament treaties should establish one or more international control organs "within the framework of the Security Council." The organization and powers of the control organ and its relationship to United Nations agencies would be prescribed and defined in the prospective treaties. Staff personnel would be international and responsible directly to the control organization. The control organ would establish its own rules and decide day-to-day questions by majority vote. Moreover, all parties agree that the control organ should be permitted to carry on atomic research, though there is lack of agreement on the kind and scope of such research. (Soviet spokesmen desire that national laboratories be permitted to carry on atomic research concurrently with the laboratories under the international control organ. American spokesmen prefer that national

research be licensed by the control organ
exclusive power to engage in research inv
facilities or matters relating to military app
that the control organ should maintain
control, but a difference of opinion exists as
of doing so.

Ownership and Management of Atomic Facilities Even wh
are bann
atomic
tories, reactors, stockpiles of fissionable m
sources would remain in existence, and pro
to deal with them. It is agreed that permis
nature would be used only for peaceful pu
must be taken to prevent their diversion to

As already pointed out, the American
lish an international atomic development au
to hold, manage, license and otherwise
"dangerous" atomic facilities, materials an
is "dangerous" and "non-dangerous" has b
fined. The former includes stockpiles of
and facilities for the production of U-23
tonium. Items like the following would p
as non-dangerous—ore mines, refineries, r
for use in scientific, medical and techno
small quantities of fissionable material for
As a principle rather than a concrete part o
posed and elaborated plan, the United State
dispersal of facilities and stockpiles arou
"strategic balance," so that if any were sei
government, other national governments
facilities for atomic production than the t
proposed authority would also establish
operate laboratories, discover and verify
conduct inspections continuously.

For this "plan" (which is far from
crucial details) much has been claimed. As
facilities, the international authority would
keep abreast of technological developments.
facilities, the authority could operare with le

ger of molestation, and a technically more able personnel could be hired. Anything less than this, proponents of the plan have claimed, would be unsafe and lack the necessary "foolproof" guarantees against illegal diversion of fissionable materials.

Underlying the plan when it was formulated was the assumption that atomic energy would soon be used on a large scale for the production of electric power. If this development did not take place, and the ban on atomic weapons went into effect, the proposed international authority would actually have little to manage. Six years have passed and this large scale atomic power industry is not yet in sight. To this extent, at least, the plan is rather hypothetical and perhaps unrealistic.

The Atomic Energy Commission's Subcommittee 2 first stated in 1946 that all other stages could be controlled by inspection but atomic plants should be actually managed by the control agency. Later, spokesmen for the Soviet Union became inflexibly opposed to the ownership and management feature. To their view the international authority would be dominated by the "Anglo-American bloc." They maintain that it would restrict the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and would invade national sovereignty contrary to the United Nations Charter. Finally, they insisted that it was unnecessary to go this far to achieve effective control. In view of these objections, Soviet spokesmen proposed a plan of their own, calling for national ownership and management of permissible atomic facilities subject to "strict" international control.

A majority of the United Nations approved what were essentially the American proposals at the 1948 Assembly, and henceforth they became known as the Majority Plan. Neither side would budge from its position on atomic energy control. However, at Paris a western tri-partite resolution sidestepped a head-on discussion of the impasse. That resolution (adopted January 11, 1952) instructed the new Disarmament Commission to be ready to consider any proposals for control of either conventional or atomic armaments; however, it also stated that unless a better or no less effective system is devised, the Majority Plan should continue to serve as the basis for discussion. The vote in favor of this provision was 32-5 with nine abstentions; the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 42-5 with seven abstentions.

Soviet spokesmen are not the only ones w
the necessity for international ownership. I
negie Endowment for International Peace con
sentatives from scientific, political and othe
report, after detailed study before the Baruch
accepting the principle of national rather th
ownership. In 1950 the British United Nat
published a pamphlet expressing a preference
ownership but stating that a settlement for
ship under strict control was better than a cor
impasse. A number of books and articles, writt
students and observers, have called for recons
Majority Plan. On December 1, 1951, the
expressed itself editorially on the Majority Plan
proposal would in practice be as difficult for t
to accept as for the Soviet Union."

The Federation of American Scientists
year or two, urged that a new Acheson-Lilien
be instructed to restudy the entire problem o
control. More recently, in January, 1952, mor
ish scientists adopted a resolution declaring th
unsurmountable technical difficulties in the wa
an effective system of control and inspection
lishments, which could be operated even in a p
tional tension; and that international ownershi
tial for effective control and the proposal shoul
Moreover, private conversations between the A
Service Committee's working party and a nu
American Senators, Representatives, scientists
dents of the problem lead them to believe tha
people are now convinced that it is either nece
insist on international ownership. An alternat
gested on pages 30-32.

Significantly, on April 28, 1952 the Un
partment of State established a five-man panel
to advise in connection with the work of the
Disarmament Commission. The appointment of
indicate that U. S. atomic control proposals are

to critical review and evaluations in the light of scientific, military and political developments of the past five years.

Inspection of Armaments That inspection is an essential feature of any practicable plan for disarmament is admitted by all. Spokesmen for both American and Soviet blocs have agreed on this from the start. The problem is not whether there should be inspection, but rather what shall be its nature, frequency and scope.

The United Nations Majority Plan provided that an international authority should carry on inspection of atomic facilities concurrently with the exercise of its managerial functions. Under this plan, atomic armaments of the nations would be policed by the managerial staff of the international authority with the aid of a corps of stationary and roving inspectors. However, the exact relationship between the atomic inspection procedures of the international authority and inspection for control of conventional arms has never been discussed.

This plan of inspection was rejected by Soviet spokesmen as a part of the international management plan for the control of atomic facilities, because they thought that it invaded sovereignty and interfered unnecessarily with domestic affairs. Instead, they preferred national ownership of atomic facilities subject to inspections, both "periodic" (as frequently as the control agency decided) and "special" (whenever charges of violations were submitted). Because of the suspicions that exist and the closed character of the Soviet state, it has been questioned whether these types of inspection would provide adequate protection.

Before 1948 it was agreed that a majority decision by the control organ would be binding on all, with no right of "veto." Later, additional agreement was reached that the control organ should decide the times and places of inspection. Finally, at Paris during the winter of 1951-52, Mr. Andrei Vyshinski modified Soviet proposals to agree that inspection should be "permanent" and on "a continuing basis," providing it did not "interfere in the domestic affairs of states."

In clarifying these modifications, Mr. Vyshinski explained that he accepted "permanent inspection on a continuing basis" in the sense that once it began it would not end, but not in the

sense that it would proceed from international ow
that inspectors might be stationed permanently at k
He also declared once more that inspection of aton
establishments would include (1) auditing of
(2) checking stockpiles of atomic raw materials
finished products, (3) checking whether regulation
ing technological control were respected, (4) reque
on the production of atomic energy, (5) collecting
tion on atomic products, and (6) carrying out i
should the regulation on the prohibition of atomic
be broken. When asked what was meant when h
control organ should not be entitled to interfere in t
tic affairs of states, Mr. Vyshinski explained that t
exactly the same as Article 2, Paragraph 7 of th
Nations Charter, which reads:

> Nothing contained in the present Charter shal
> thorize the United Nations to intervene in m
> which are essentially within the domestic jurisdi
> of any state or shall require the Members to su
> such matters to settlement under the present Ch
> but this principle shall not prejudice the applic
> of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

Spokesmen for the American bloc have not
themselves fully on Mr. Vyshinski's "clarifications."
as they insist on international ownership, the Soviet
be unacceptable. However, if they should conced
ownership, Mr. Vyshinski's proposals might serve as
point for the elaboration of an adequate system
inspection rather than international ownership and
ment of atomic facilities. It should be noted, how
limits on the range of inspection perhaps are more
than its periodicity.

The solution of these basic differences appeared
more hopeful in the discussions at the 1951 Paris A
conventional arms and armed forces. Soviet spokes
cated willingness to accept "permanent inspection
tinuing basis" for conventional armaments and arm
as well as for atomic facilities. This concession le
substance to their insistence on restricting the scope

inspection to "declared" facilities. If this type of inspection were adequate for the discovery and inspection of all bases, forces, installations, productive facilities, materials and supplies relating to conventional arms and armed forces, it is difficult to imagine how clandestine atomic production could evade detection.

Establishing a Schedule for Arms Reduction Having at first a monopoly and later presumably a clear superiority in atomic weapons, the United States advanced plans intended to allow itself freedom to use, possess, and continue manufacturing atomic materials and weapons until a "foolproof" control system is in operation. This policy would involve a procedure beginning with a census of armaments and armed forces, disclosing first the least sensitive and gradually the more sensitive data, followed by careful verification by international inspectors. Finally, with atomic and other weapons disclosed and verified and a control organ successfully in operation, the ban on atomic weapons would go into effect.

Soviet spokesmen, replying to this "safe" approach, have variously accused the United States of "stalling," of playing a trick, of demanding the impossible, of wanting the Soviet Union to surrender the strategic advantages of the "iron curtain" without any guarantee that atomic secrets would ultimately be disclosed or atomic weapons banned, and of hiding a determination to control world events behind platitudes. The Soviet Union has vigorously demanded that atomic weapons be banned immediately and unconditionally. Then later or simultaneously it would have the United Nations establish the controls necessary to ensure compliance with the ban.

Spokesmen of the western powers have accused the Soviet Union of insisting on the ban first only because it would weaken the West, leave the Soviet Union relatively stronger, and facilitate Russian expansion. If prohibition were first proclaimed, it is claimed that western nations would be left without guarantees that the Soviet Union would ever agree to the types of control and cooperation required to insure compliance and confidence.

This controversy was somewhat clarified and modified during the recent session of the General Assembly. American

spokesmen—without yielding their basic dema
cautious and "safe" approach—indicated for t
willingness to disclose atomic armaments in a c
them verified. Announcing this, Secretary
Acheson said:

> I wish to stress and say as vigorously as
> the proposals of the United States do includ
> disclosure and verification of atomic armam
> again is a change in the position of the Uni
> Before, we had taken the position that ther
> no disclosure until the whole system of c
> been set up. We are now changing our po
> we are changing it in the hope that that ch
> enable the United Nations . . . to make
> successful progress, toward a reduction in a
> the prohibition of atomic weapons and the
> and verification of all armaments of all so

The Secretary went on to emphasize that insiste
ceeding by stages was not a "trick," as Soviet
alleged, and that

> . . . progression from one stage to another
> an administrative matter within the cont
> commission controlling and administering
> armament agreement. In other words, it s
> be a political decision to be made by state
> serve power in the states to make that deci
> the agreement should be contained in the
> itself that when the commission is satisfied t
> has been successfully completed, then as a
> trative decision the commission should proc
> next step. That, perhaps in part, would
> difficulty which has been suggested.

The United States indicated an even mor
tion in Secretary Acheson's statement that t
ways in which the new commission might proce
lish a system of disclosure and verification first,
by limitation of armaments generally and prohib
weapons; or (2) "to do all of this at one time.

cant that the Secretary added that "either one of these ways would be wholly agreeable to the United States."

One should note, however, that Secretary Acheson did not thereby abandon the idea of proceeding with actual disarmament by slow stages. His remarks referred to commission procedure, and meant that the United States is willing to *discuss* simultaneously all aspects of the problem while maintaining that actual *implementation* of decisions should proceed cautiously by stages.

The Soviet Union also clarified its view on one aspect of the problem of stages, at the Sixth General Assembly. Whereas it initially demanded an immediate and unconditional ban on atomic weapons and reduction of conventional arms with controls applied *after* the ban, Mr. Vyshinski on January 12, 1952 stated that the atomic weapon should be prohibited and strict international control put into effect *simultaneously* and without delay. If the Assembly would proclaim at once the principle of prohibiting atomic arms and establishing controls, he claimed, international tensions would be reduced and the atmosphere cleansed of atomic war propaganda, even though the ban would have no legal effect until control machinery began to function. That the Soviet Union has affirmed its acceptance of simultaneity in principle is an indication that compromise may be possible. A possible solution to these differences is suggested on pages 34-35.

The Veto and Enforcement Throughout postwar disarmament discussions the question of safeguards has been central. There has been general agreement that the control system should be established and operated within the framework of the Security Council and that the control organ make day-to-day decisions by majority vote.

In addition, Mr. Bernard Baruch, acting upon his own initiative but with the assent of Secretary of State Byrnes, injected the notion that the veto should be waived in the Security Council when considering the application of sanctions (diplomatic, economic, financial, and military) against an offending nation.

From the start, spokesmen for the Soviet Union were hostile to Mr. Baruch's suggestion for waiving the veto with respect to action in the Security Council. A spokesmen this would shatter the foundatio United Nations is built. With the Security C by the "Anglo-American bloc" the Soviet U the mercy of the western powers. Moreover, the United Nations Charter would make i small powers represented on the Security Co of one or more big powers, to commit the enti to what might in fact be a third world war.

Mr. Baruch and other spokesmen for their case very hard and in the end won appr of the United Nations Atomic Energy Co Nevertheless, as time passed, there appeared tion to raise no great objection to the Soviet the veto in the Security Council is concer States has not only refrained from pressing t but has delicately suggested that waiver o essential. At Paris during the 1951-52 discus not mentioned in official pronouncements.

III

PRINCIPLES AND PROPOSALS

SPOKESMEN for both East and West have acclaimed their respective proposals for disarmament so long and loudly as to create the impression that each has offered the only workable and desirable proposals. In consequence, the respective plans have become stereotypes for which gallant defenders stand ever ready to do forensic battle. This may gratify participants and perhaps serve certain limited propaganda objectives, but it has created an atmosphere uncongenial to reasonable negotiation and agreement.

Believing that social problems rarely lend themselves to one and only one solution, we would bear in mind that there are many possible alternatives in any given field of control. The following proposals are thus not intended as a one-and-only plan, but rather as suggestions that may help loosen the rigidity of conflicting stereotypes and move the nations a bit closer toward agreement.

PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Discussion of details invariably is simplified if there is prior agreement on underlying principles. We are, of course, aware that some governments may hold for complete agreement on broad principles before being willing to talk about concrete details. But it must also be remembered that sometimes principles become clearer or can be more acceptably stated through discussions of specific factors. Nevertheless, we believe the following principles and assumptions provide a basis for discussing detailed plans.

1. *Armaments are both a symptom and a contributing cause of international tensions.* Their very existence is evidence of distrust and suspicion and a cause of additional anxiety. The great expansion of a suspicion-breeding secrecy on both sides of the Iron Curtain during and since World War II has

created additional uncertainty and insecur
where suspicion breeds armaments and a
suspicion, successful negotiation at any poi
the vicious circle. In the world of 1952 an
or Germany would certainly help the disar
but the reverse of this would also be true.
real progress toward peace requires new effo
ments drastically without delay.

2. *Mutual concessions are required*
and workable plan for drastic arms reducti
must begin with a recognition of the rights
vailing attitudes of all parties. Agreement
on terms that require substantially greater c
power bloc than from another. Agreemen
willingness to change from positions hercto
present context this means reciprocal con
nents of both the United States and the Sovi

3. *Further expansion of arms produ*
This step, important at all levels of the a
gram, is the basic preliminary for a drastic
ments and a mutual expression of good fa

4. *Weapons of mass destruction sho*
world-wide fear and insecurity are to be o
of the basic ingredients of such weapons
logical, and other types) should be limite
effective international control, to peacef
Official statements indicate a general des
to-be-defined mass death-dealing weapons.
see the list made as inclusive as possible.

5. *Conventional arms should be reduc*
more drastic the cutback of arms and arm
difficult will it be to establish equivalents
by which a balance can be maintained at all
gressive limitation and gradual reduction"
delaying and stalling tactics by governments
est groups. But a general agreement to r
armament drastically and as soon as equiva
lished would make such delaying tactics con

By "drastic" we mean the reduction of arms and armed forces to levels required for domestic police purposes.

6. *All types of weapons, arms installations and armed forces should be subject to a single inclusive system of international inspection and control.* To us it appears futile to reduce navies without also cutting aircraft and land forces, or to ban weapons of mass destruction without also controlling conventional arms. The threat posed by armaments to the peace, security and economic well-being of the nations of the world lies not in particular classes of weapons, but in total fighting potential.

7. *Adequate safeguards against either evasions or open violations must be provided by the control plan.* This does not mean that the plan must necessarily be "foolproof" in the absolute meaning of that term. Some risks must undoubtedly be accepted, but under an adequate plan these would be minimal compared to present risks in the absence of any controls.

8. *All nations with substantial military potential should participate in the planning and establishment of an international arms reduction program.* Application of this principle will require some arrangement whereby Germany, Japan, Italy, the Chinese Peoples Republic and other nations—not now members of the United Nations—can be brought into the discussions and agreements.

9. *Disarmament agreements should be negotiated within the framework of the United Nations, and the necessary control organ should operate within the same framework.* This does not mean that two or more nations ought not to discuss armaments any time they choose, or that single nations should not pursue a policy of unilateral disarmament for economic relief and to clear the air of suspicion in its relations with other nations. But it does mean that the United Nations may properly take the initiative and keep insisting that the search for agreement be continued and that the system of control operate under its auspices.

10. *Disarmament can begin at once.* Drastic reduction and permanent international control of national arsenals will, we believe, make the world both safer and less tense than at

present. It is unnecessary, therefore, to
of the collective measures provisions of
Charter, as some have suggested, before st
is it necessary to construct a world supe
monopoly of force, as others suggest, be
reduction of armaments. With mass d
banned, with other weapons drastically
world-wide control organ in successful
dence generated and experience gained sho
toward the peaceful evolution of a strong

PROPOSALS

Next Steps The plan of procedure
during the winter of 1951
Assembly established the new Disarmam
lined the following steps: (1) The
mission is to prepare plans and draft treat
plish the objective of disarmament; (2)
ment Commission deems it advisable, a di
is to be called to discuss and conclude t
treaties; (3) the signed treaties would t
ratification to participating states in a
respective constitutional processes; (4)
turn be followed by United Nations a
the treaties into effect and actual operat

The Control Organ To administer and
ments made in t
necessary to establish, within the frame
Council, an international control organ.
international inspectorate should be sta
impartial personnel drawn from many c
able only to the control organ. The insp
change its personnel as often as possible,
authority to inspect armaments, armed f
ing facilities and installations. This pr
acceptable to all parties.

Banning the Bomb All parties agre
eventual ban on t

production of the atom bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, and the use of fissionable materials for peaceful purposes only. The problem of timing is undecided; this is discussed below under "Schedule of Arms Reduction."

Ownership & Management of Atomic Facilities Under the circumstances previously described, it would seem wise to abandon the idea of international ownership and management of the world's "dangerous" atomic facilities, except, perhaps, as the Carnegie Endowment committee has suggested, where nations may elect to place their atomic industries under international trust. Future production must be restricted to quotas defined in appropriate treaties, with the understanding that permissible production would be subject to the strictest possible accounting and inspection. Unlimited non-military research using minor quantities of nuclear fuel would be permitted in national and international laboratories with the understanding that international laboratory staffs will include representatives of interested countries, and that all national laboratories will be subject to continuing and thorough inspection.

Spokesmen for the West may object that adoption of these proposals would permit diversion of nuclear fuels and clandestine activity in sufficient amounts to give strategic advantage to an offending nation. That this is a conceivable danger must be admitted. Its prevention will depend upon the scale of production of fissionable material permitted, the competence of the control organ and its staff, the design of the facilities, the accounting system, and inspection. Given the will to do so, we believe sufficient technical and scientific know-how can be found to devise the type of administrative organization and controls required to insure competence, responsibility, reliability, and dependable indices of compliance. If the control organ is given adequate authority and its staff are competent and impartial, we fail to see how it matters whether they operate as officers of the control organ or as agents of a TVA-like supra-national authority.

International ownership might conceivably make the task of inspecting authorized atomic installations a bit easier. But an atomic colossus standing astride the world with authority to hold, manage, license and inspect would l
lems of a non-owning control organ plus cou
of which would contain seeds of discord.

The United States has been the chief p
national ownership of atomic facilities, and
above proposal would require her to yield
so promptly, we believe, would contribute
agreement on the total problem of disarm
other concession the United States may reaso
to make.

Existing Stockpiles of Fissionable Materials The existence of l
fissionable material
problem of disarm
Though potentially valuable at some future
power, these materials need only be placed
cases to render a "peaceful" stockpile a trem
war. Moreover, the bomb cases can easily
their secret fabrication, though difficult, w
detect. Huge facilities have been built to r
and to convert it into fissionables. If each na
of the ambiguously peaceful output of these
tation to keep building up these stockpiles w

Vesting the international control organ
these stockpiles and facilities does not solve t
stockpiles stay where they can be seized and
will permit rapid conversion to bombs. N
balance," the solution proposed in the United
Plan, seem practicable any longer. This prin
distributed atomic stockpiles and "dangerous
the nations so that, if one nation wrongfully
piles and facilities inside its boundaries, the o
legally take over theirs and so promptly nu
gain to the wrong-doer. But the "balance"
would be meaningful today only if it were
the West and the East. It could be reached o
States were to turn over a large part of its o
pile to Soviet bloc countries. To expect the
do this seems neither realistic nor reasonable.

Even though giving custody of national

control organ until peaceful uses can be found for them would not make seizure impossible, it would at least make the illegality of seizure plain to all the world, a fact that would deter any nation not blatantly bent on war. Since the United States has much the largest stockpile and since so far Soviet spokesmen have shown no interest in safeguards against seizure, perhaps the United States should not stress this problem in its search for a "foolproof" plan.

If greater protection is desired, this could be gained at considerable expense by transmuting existing fissionables into non-explosive form, so that another long and costly operation would be required to re-transmute them to their present state. Conceivably the "denaturing" process would still permit some peaceful uses of the fissionables, but no recent scientific reports have encouraged hope for this. Another protective measure might allow control authorities to set up an international depository under multi-national guards in neutral territory, say, in Eastern Greenland. Under such a plan attempts at seizure could be countered by measures rendering the deposited material inaccessible except after very protracted recovery operations.

The problem of what to do with existing stockpiles is unquestionably a difficult one—but not as difficult as the problem of producing an atomic bomb.

Inspection Fortunately, the decision to unite both atomic and conventional weapons in a system of controls has considerably clarified and eased the problem of inspection. The nations should agree on permanent international inspection on a continuing basis of both atomic and conventional armaments, armed forces and all supporting facilities concurrently. This assumes there would be a permanent corps of trained impartial inspectors attached and responsible to the control organ for inspection service anywhere in the world. The inspectorate should be given freedom, within limits defined by the control organ, to inspect anything at any time and any place. The minute the control plan goes into effect, inspectors would proceed to prepared stations where some of them could remain continuously as observers (but without managerial authority), others could begin checking declared data, and still others could begin a systematic survey intended to disclose

and verify all important data bearing directly upon
military potential. It seems unnecessary to grant to
torate such powers as are not appropriate or essenti
tive inspection. Problems such as whether aerial ph
should be permitted (which caused Russia to balk
are not likely to prove difficult under a control p
extends to all armaments, since military secrecy
longer be maintainable.

Inspection would be "permanent" and "cont
the sense that it would be in progress at all times w
tors assigned at all times to some critical spots, s
locations of atomic reactors and stockpiles. Afte
inventory is completed, the number of inspectors
haps be reduced, but with a guarantee that enough
on hand to observe critical spots continuously, to ch
of related financial, economic and military activities,
data submitted by governmental agencies, and to m
investigations on suspicion or complaint. Normal
and consular establishments and national intelligen
could lodge complaints and, as a further precautio
of imports and exports could be monitored.

The United States has insisted on "permanent"
tinuous" inspection, but as an addition to a plan f
tional ownership and management of atomic
facilities. The Soviet Union has not objected thus
manent and continuous inspection of conventional
armed forces and facilities. The two nations, ther
not be as far apart on this point as they have som
peared, except for the ownership principle. Our prop
urge the United States to continue emphasizing th
inspection of anything the control organ decides, a
and any place, but would require her to yield the poi
national ownership and management. From the So
our proposal would require a willingness to permit t
uing observation of critical spots and freedom to in
thing the control organ decides, at any time and an

Violations and the Veto In the light of the f
scribed at the end of
it would seem necessary to abandon the proposal th

Security Council when considering the application of sanctions, but to accept the suggestion, now agreeable both to the United States and the Soviet Union, that the control organ should make day-to-day decisions by majority vote. Thus the control organ would decide by majority vote when, what, and how to inspect, and whether or not violations occur. If serious violations are established and reported, the Security Council would deal with threats to or breaches of the peace as normally, that is, with the veto operating as anticipated by the Charter.

Retaining the veto in the Security Council might admittedly prevent that body from taking collective measures against a violator. However, this would not prevent the application of collective measures against a violator under an *ad hoc* coalition of powers. Moreover, realization of the awful consequences of the collapse of the control system would certainly not be without effect on would-be violators. Veto or no veto, the collapse of the control system would immediately result, if negotiation failed, in a renewal of the arms race and the threat of war.

As indicated earlier, there is sufficient evidence that the United States has dropped its insistence on waiver of the veto, hence agreement on this point appears possible.

Schedule of Arms Reduction We would suggest the following schedule: *Stage 1:* Immediately repudiating the use (but not yet the production and possession) of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction; and simultaneously establishing the control organ and inaugurating the disclosure and verification of armament data. The same agreement could stipulate that the ban on the use of atomic weapons will terminate any time the control organ reports that its operations are being improperly restricted. *Stage 2:* A standstill agreement, negotiated as quickly as possible, which would halt the arms race and permit armament production only for replacement. *Stage 3:* The determination of limits and quotas which will govern both the drastic reduction of conventional arms and armed forces and also the disposal of existing stockpiles and future production of fissionable materials, the object being to guarantee that in the process of

reducing arms no nation or bloc of nations would
stantial strategic advantage. *Stage 4:* A complete ban
and other weapons of mass destruction, including p
and possession of them; disposal of existing stockpiles
ables and the imposition of production quotas; and ra
ment toward drastic reduction of conventional ar
forces and facilities. This final stage should be put
not later than two years after the first stage goes int

These proposals would go part of the way tow
ing the Soviet Union's demands by granting a ban
of atomic weapons for an interim period with assur
the ban would be extended to possession and pro
the control organ functioned properly and withou
ence. This arrangement would provide a test of sin
reveal the data necessary to determine balanced ar
lent reductions. It would also fix target dates whi
in turn, discourage stalling, and it might get disarm
cussions off dead center.

As matters now stand, the Soviet Union has
simultaneous banning of atomic weapons, institutin
and reducing conventional arms and armed force
third. The United States insists on proceeding cautio
disclosure and verification to the outlawry of atomi
and the balanced reduction of conventional arms
forces. Adoption of our proposal would require
by both blocs.

Criteria for Arms Reduction All factors conside
pears necessary to re
ment on a principle of progressive limitation an
reduction of conventional arms, facilities and arm
provided the reduction would be drastic. Substan
tion in most categories should be made during the
the agreement calling for reduction is in operation.

The United States has suggested that two crite
in calculating limits and quotas — population (
forces) and gross national product (for military
Other factors could also be used. But care must be
no factor is made use of for the strategic advanta
nation or bloc of nations. For example, if active a

forces were limited to two per cent of each nation's 1950 population, and each nation's military budget were restricted to five per cent of the 1950 gross national product, the percentages would probably work to the advantage of the United States by fixing the size of its military force and budget near to what it wants and can support. Nations with larger populations but less national product might be deprived of their population advantage by inability to support a larger army on its percentage of national product. However, we believe that careful study can produce a formula which will assure genuine armament control rather than national advantage. It is important to bear in mind that there is a large variety of factors applicable to the problem of establishing fair criteria.

Establishing a system of equivalent and balanced reduction is admittedly difficult. Uniform statistical terms and processes would have to be developed and applied to all nations, base years would have to be agreed upon, squabbling over fair and just quotas might prove disruptive, and deciding what allowances should be made for colonies, allies and satellites would be highly complicated. On the other hand, any proposal less than immediate total disarmament or flat limitations and reductions—neither of which appears to be able to win general acceptance—will encounter similar difficulties. If the reductions are so gradual that major powers remain capable of waging large-scale war, the importance of equivalences in arms reduction will remain great. If, however, the cutbacks are drastic, the problem of equivalences tends to lose some of its significance and much of its difficulty.

The United States has urged progressive limitation and balanced reduction of armaments, and has suggested the criteria used in this discussion. However, by proposing, in the Disarmament Commission on June 28, 1952 specific troop quotas of 1,500,000 men for Russia, China, and the United States, 800,000 men for France, 700,000 men for Great Britain, and smaller forces for other nations, American representatives indicated a willingness to move toward drastic reduction of present levels without quibbling about detailed formulae. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has urged a flat reduction of one-third the first year, and, to our knowledge, has proposed no criteria or formula to be followed thereafter. Adoption of

our proposal would require greater concessions f
Union.

The Proposals Summarized The proposals c
are based on rep
use of weapons of mass destruction, bringing
to a standstill, establishing inclusive controls, a
possible, drastically reducing all military potenti
the following: (1) preparing plans and draft
new Disarmament Commission; (2) calling on
armament conferences; (3) concluding and ra
more disarmament treaties; (4) establishing a
within the framework of the Security Council;
ing the use of atomic and other weapons of ma
with the assurance that the ban will be extend
session and manufacture of such weapons, an
that fissionable materials will be used for pea
only; (6) establishing strict international contr
atomic facilities owned by individual nations, a
the plan for international ownership and
(7) adopting a plan for "denaturing" fissionab
placing them in an international depository s
seizure and use of them for war purposes extr
and costly, and abandoning the concept of "stra
(8) establishing permanent and continuing in
armaments, armed forces and military potential
(9) permitting the control organ to make decis
ity vote, though abandoning the suggestion th
waived in the Security Council's deliberation
sanctions; (10) establishing a specific schedu
dates for each stage; (11) progressively limitin
conventional armaments, facilities and armed
criteria carefully selected so that in the proces
bloc of nations gains in strategic military adv

IV

CONCURRENT STEPS TOWARD PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

It is generally recognized that disarmament alone cannot create and maintain friendly and peaceful relations among nations. Disarmament is merely one evidence and implementation of a commitment to live at peace, a component part of the whole establishment of a dynamic peace based on continuous negotiation, the reasonable settlement of political disputes, and mutual aid among nations. Some have indeed overemphasized the interdependence of these factors to the point of insisting that disarmament cannot be attempted until mutual confidence and a willingness to settle differences by reasonable negotiation have been established. We firmly believe, however, that progress must be made on each of these fronts concurrently (as the American Friends Service Committee has maintained in its two previous pamphlets bearing on current international relations). In a highly complicated and rapidly changing world the peace we all desire requires a progression of steps on various fronts at the same time.

Recognizing Facts In taking these Steps to Peace it seems to us necessary to keep in mind the following ultimate assumptions underlying a practical program for peace:

1. There is a widespread and deep desire for peace among the peoples of the world.
2. Communist and Western political patterns will each probably continue to control large parts of the world for many years to come. There are admittedly important differences between the economic and political aims and

methods of the Soviet Union and the United
there is enough room for accommodation to
two systems to continue to evolve peaceably
surrender of basic values.

3. Both Russia and the United States fear do
direct military attack by the other, while m
rest of the world fears political or military
by one or the other or involvement in w
the two.
4. Genuine and lasting security cannot be gain
tary might. Competition in armaments is l
an important contributing factor in leading
down the path to war. The military system
very nature to weaken democracy and to
authoritarianism.
5. The peoples of the world (and we must never
the majority are neither Russian nor Americ
realize these basic values: (a) recognition of
of every human being, (b) economic, politic
itual opportunity and cooperation, and (c
orderliness based on negotiation rather than

Both American and Russian spokesmen clain
foreign policies are aimed at achieving these wider
neither the essentially negative attitude calling fo
ment of communism" nor the equally negative s
the capitalist warmongers" can, by mere positions
might, permanently satisfy basic needs of the huma
win the hearts of mankind. The ups and downs of
may divert public attention and excite national lo
in the process we forget the basic needs of mankin
lions for whom the real enemy is hunger, lack of o
and lack of meaningful achievement.

We sincerely believe that there is a more apt, m
and more positive way toward the achievement of h
"For God gave us not a spirit of fearfulness but of
love and discipline." This more practical, more p
more enduring method of dealing among the nat
modern world seems to us best expressed in four

directions: (1) persistent and able negotiation, (2) positive programs of mutual aid among nations, (3) strengthening and broadening the peacemaking functions of international organizations, and (4) persisting in the effort to settle political disputes in a peaceful manner.

Re-examining the Principles of Negotiation As the alternative to reaching a decision by force, negotiation and diplomacy are a permanent assignment of the civilian branch of government. By their very nature they involve a willingness to reach conclusions by reasonable compromise. In the frenzied atmosphere of today, however, some erroneously label negotiation as "appeasement." This word must be faced squarely. Negotiation and appeasement involve two entirely different attitudes. Negotiation assumes a genuine desire to arrive at agreement; it is the opposite from granting concessions as a result of fear or threats. It recognizes that compromises must be made in order that contending parties may come from two extremes to meet at a reasonable midway point, thus recognizing the partial validity of each position. Appeasement, on the other hand, is the granting of unjust concessions at somebody else's expense. It is often the tool of force, not of negotiation; a warlike technique, not a technique of peace. The constant use of the word "appeasement" indicates how deeply we are committed to a policy of "cold war" rather than genuine negotiation.

We suggest that American and Russian foreign policy has been unable to achieve peace in recent years partly owing to failure to understand the basic principles of negotiation. The essence of agreement is that it be a free meeting of minds, sufficiently advantageous to each so that each party will willingly execute the terms of agreement. In any other sense a contract or a treaty is a "mere scrap of paper."

Let us examine recent American foreign policy in this regard. America, often from the highest motives, after the war began to promote a whole series of policies and actions, including a new concept of international law at Nürnberg, a United Nations center located in the United States and largely supported by American money, economic assistance, the Marshall Plan, a North Atlantic pact, a Japanese peace treaty, a

"police" action in Korea. Some of these items
near what other nations wanted, to appear
As time went on, however, American action
realms has met with increasing oppositon. A
it hard to understand these seeds of rebellion
ership. The situation indeed highlights the di
negotiated agreement and enforced action.

Quakers have recently completed a stu
by some of the ranking negotiators in natic
tional circles. The following accepted princ
tion may show how lacking in the fundamer
agreement recent international diplomacy ha

1. *There is no controversy which canno*
Unwillingness to bring into play the b
negotiation, rather than the nature of
accounts for the inability to gain agre
2. *The test of successful negotiation is a*
ment. Not the individual nation's gain
much as its workability in practical a
goal of negotiation.
3. *Negotiation requires a flexible attitude.*
open-minded, imaginative, patient and
will gain more ground, even under
abuse. The true negotiator recognizes
with a problem to be solved and an
made, not a debate to be won. Stiff
feet is not the stance for negotiating, fo
one side is invariably reflected in the attit
4. *Negotiation requires an open mind.* Pl
matum," "final offer" or "unalterable
the language of negotiation. These invi
force or a humiliating surrender. Neithe
its position to be clothed in moral inf
position is sound, it will gain respect. T
"it's a matter of principle" too often m
of "I won't."
5. *Negotiation requires persistence.* To sto
to admit defeat. But there is a wide dif

persistence in position and persistence in negotiation. To remain intransigent in position destroys the very nature of negotiation, and usually ends in terminating the negotiation which, in turn, encourages trial by strength.

6. *Negotiation requires recognizing that opposite interests may be genuinely and deeply felt*, even though particular controversies arising during the negotiating process may be exaggerated by the negotiators. Many who have listened to Russian and American spokesmen in the assemblies of the United Nations have often wished that the defamatory words of the speech-makers could be deleted so that only the issue itself would appear. Stinging charges of insincerity never helped to settle any argument nor to clarify the points at issue.

7. *Negotiation requires privacy.* It cannot be carried on in a goldfish bowl or in a theatre where the actors are tempted to overact their parts. Irresponsible publicity, tip-offs, and trying the case in the newspapers for "effect" invariably handicap negotiation.

There are those who will insist that negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States is impossible. Surely, increasing suspicion and lack of confidence on both sides render negotiation increasingly difficult. Yet, agreements must be made, and it is far better for them to be made before a third world war than afterward.

Strengthening International Peacemaking Functions The role to be played by the United Nations and other international organizations in a world deeply divided by ideological differences and heavily armed is more and more phrased in terms of negotiation vs. power, peace vs. war. In terms of basic plan the United Nations Charter is a great step forward from the League of Nations Covenant. The League put the emphasis on measures to delay the outbreak of hostilities. The United Nations Charter emphasizes peaceful settlement of disputes and creates a means for common action against social and economic problems which can develop into political conflicts. It is worthwhile to repeat the *Preamble* of the Charter of the United Nations:

We the people of the United Nations dete
save succeeding generations from the scour
which twice in our lifetime has brought unt
to mankind and to reaffirm faith in fu
human rights, in the dignity and worth of t
person, in the equal rights of men and wom
nations large and small, and to establish
under which justice and respect for the o
arising from treaties and other sources o
tional law can be maintained, and to prom
progress and better standards of life in la
dom, and for these ends to practice toleranc
together in peace with one another as good
and to unite our strength to maintain int
peace and security, and to ensure, by the a
of principles and the institution of meth
armed force shall not be used, save in the co
terest, and to employ international mach
the promotion of the economic and social
ment of all peoples, *have resolved to con*
efforts to accomplish these aims.

But the "collective measures" provision, which
as a minor function of the United Nations, h
been altered out of all proportion to its original
expected at the founding of the United Nation
would disarm, that a police force could then be es
the Great Powers would remain in substantial ag
collective action would never be used against any
Powers (since that would be on a scale of "w
would be assured by the "veto." The police fo
armed world and under laws and restrictions wo
other country from settling its disputes by m
But over the last seven years a very different a
developed. The nations have not disarmed; the
have not remained in agreement but are engaged i
dented power struggle; the *de facto* government
Great Powers stipulated in the Charter (China
nized and banned from membership in the Un
the veto has been by-passed by referring collec

tion to the Assembly rather than the Security Council; and collective measures have been attempted against a heavily armed major group and without approval of one or two of the Great Powers. The concept of police action in an unarmed world has been replaced by collective measures of one power group against another—and we have war (cold and hot) in a heavily armed world.

The most fateful decision which the United Nations has had to face since its foundation is this: shall the United Nations continue to utilize collective measures against states deemed recalcitrant by the majority in a highly inflamed and armed world; or shall the United Nations return to its original plan and develop its peacemaking functions of negotiating settlements, solving economic and social problems, creating a disarmed world so that collective action may then be possible or become unnecessary? Almost the whole history of the United Nations may be stated thus: it has been successful where it has carried out its peacemaking functions, as in Palestine and Indonesia; and it has been unsuccessful where it has departed from these, as in Korea.

It is our belief that the peacemaking functions of the United Nations should, at this point, be improved by steps like the following:

1. *Admit all applicant nations who are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership.* The United Nations was intended to be an inclusive world organization. It was never intended that membership applications should be decided on a basis of struggle for votes of two contending groups in the Council and Assembly.

2. *Cause action on an international level to move through the United Nations, and not by-pass it.* Neither NATO nor satellite arming, neither Marshall plan aid nor its Russian counterpart in China, neither Point IV programs nor other direct aid should be utilized to advance the special interests of the opposing power blocs. The constructive efforts are too important to be spoiled by less than international action; the destructive elements have no proper place.

3. *Attempt to settle conflicts like Korea by medi*
successful settlements of such conflicts point t
that a cessation of hostilities cannot be secured
parties are assured that the issues over which
up arms will receive careful consideration by so
tion commission. No "betrayal" is involved i
to give full and objective consideration to Chir

4. *Immediately improve the atmosphere in which t Nations works* by restraining spokesmen from
flammatory words, assuming the bad faith of
party, extolling national virtues, proposing
sharply divisive in effect, lining up support on
power rather than principle, trying cases in
A start might be made by readopting the pro
having the permanent members of the Securit
meet privately previous to the consideration
items by the Council to see if they can adjust
ferent approaches.

5. *Support and strengthen the mediation and c functions of the United Nations.* More use
made of the Peace Observation Commission
Panel of Inquiry and Conciliation already esta
the General Assembly.

6. *Strengthen and expand United Nations econ social functions.* In the specialized agencies
Economic and Social Council there are unlim
bilities of improving conditions area by are
underdeveloped areas, administration of tr
utilization of resources can cease to be associ
"imperialism" (Eastern or Western variety)
these become truly international.

It is time to put our emphasis on the peace-making
of the United Nations as the only means for achievin
goal—"to save succeeding generations from the scour
. . . to promote social progress and better standards
larger freedom. . . ."

Positive Programs of Mutual Aid It is not amiss to say that the United Nations Charter embodied two steps forward in the concept of how to achieve a peaceful world. First, it recognized that social and economic conditions are the rootstock of conflict and war, and set up an Economic and Social Council which, with its associated agencies, was given the function of helping to create social and economic conditions consistent with a world committed to peace. Second, it no longer conceived of the world as a white man's or a westerner's world, but recognized the unity of the human race and the "dignity and worth of [every] human person."

It is natural that we have not immediately achieved success in this broader vision. Westerners have found it difficult to view Asian and African problems in Asian and African terms. We have tended to believe that western cultural standards and progress hold the answer for other peoples. We have talked bravely but voted narrowly and appropriated grudgingly, demanding that personal advantage should flow from our action. All our countries are so young compared with the historical life-span of China and India and the Middle East that we need to listen to the voices from those areas as reported by every sympathetic visitor who returns. And they are saying: this two-thirds of the human race welcomes the opportunity for unity; they welcome a *mutual* approach to economic and social problems; they recognize how much industrial countries like Russia and America have to contribute; but they also regard the West as hardened and grasping on occasion, and they fail to be impressed by an ideological world power struggle which neglects such essentials to them as land reform, increased food production and similar basic necessities. Most of the world looks to both the United States and the Soviet Union and asks, *not verbalization* of their high sounding principles and claims, *but proof* of the contribution that each can make to the world's struggle for security and peace.

There is no part of the world in which the people do not face the necessity of large-scale and profound changes in their use of resources if they are to maintain or improve their plane of living and preserve to future generations the productivity of the land. Each country and each region requires a separate combination of physical, technical and social measures. From

America, to Germany, to Russia, to China, to
Africa the problem of soil erosion and agricultu
is a paramount problem. Its solution depends
modern technology. In parts of the world this
changes in the system of land ownership and
issue from country to country is whether in
will be achieved by peaceful or by violent mea

The world has made a very minor explorati
bilities of aid programs: America with its Poi
the Commonwealth with its Colombo Plan,
its satellites with mutual aid, and the limited
United Nations Technical Assistance Program
agencies have also sponsored small aid plans.
growing awareness that efforts thus far can be
as "pilot projects," samples and explorations t
best patterns for a large-scale world-wide effort
clear that this can best be undertaken on a tru
scale with support in terms of money somewhere
lent to what the nations are now spending for a
mere stating of the problem in this way emph
relation of all international efforts toward peac
disarm, where will the money come from with
out the admittedly necessary mutual aid among
do disarm, the productivity and effort put in
gram can take up the economic slack that n
occur from stoppage of armament contracts a
prevent economic unbalance and depression.

The mutual aid program is essential to shif
violent to peaceful change, to develop an area i
with different social and economic philosophies
to promote the interchange of personnel and
which we can never truly become "One World
nomic and social standards—in short, to buil
a world community.

Settlement of Political Issues At various po
past seven y
parties in the United Nations have insisted tha
must be settled before other actions were taken.
for example, in discussing administrative proce

control. But few political issues were in fact tackled. Sooner or later some very plain talking about political issues is going to have to be done. Non-agreement in this area cannot be allowed to remain the mask behind which contending parties hide when they do not want to move forward on other issues.

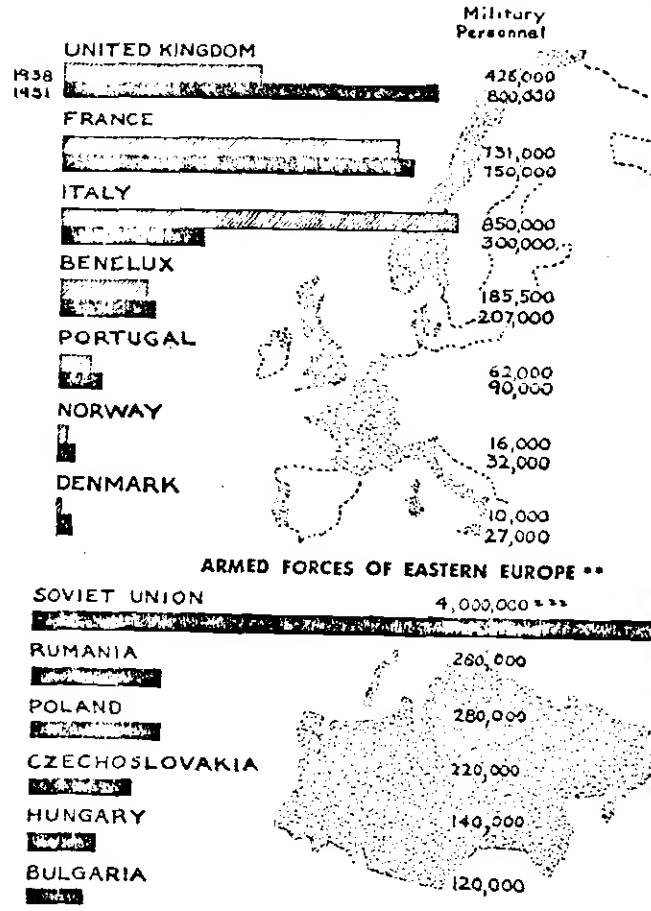
The problems of unification or division of Korea, with accompanying issues of self-determination, peaceful or violent change, reconstruction, rehabilitation and foreign intermeddling, cannot forever be treated as ghosts—non-existent if you refuse to admit their existence. The position of the Chinese Peoples Republic must also be faced, and until faced it will remain a persistent international issue. Shall one or both governments be accredited to the United Nations? Over what territory? Who shall sit on the Security Council, permanently or temporarily? What shall be the relation of Formosa? What reassurances will be demanded against outward aggression or inward overthrow? What of China's action in Korea? It cannot be too often emphasized that there is no one single solution of these controversies; there can only be continued negotiation with hundreds of potential alternatives; and out of sincere negotiation can emerge a solution which will gain general acceptance.

The same must be said for settlement of political issues as to Japan, Germany, Austria, Africa and the Middle East. And it is becoming more and more widely recognized that each of these problems is more aggravated as it becomes linked to military policy—to NATO, to strategic bases, to rearming Germany and Japan and the nations of Eastern Europe. The position of many, until recently, has been that these issues must be settled before disarmament and like action could be attempted. But at Paris in 1951-52 there began to develop a somewhat more realistic attitude—realistic in recognizing how armaments complicate the issues—that none of these settlements, with the possible exception of Korea, need or should precede coming to agreement on disarmament.

Whichever way we turn, we are aware that the major problems facing the United Nations are bound up with and rendered more insoluble by armaments. It is for this as well as for religious and moral reasons that we believe mankind's next step is to disarm, and that the time for disarmament to begin is NOW.

END

ARMED STRENGTH AND EXPENDITURES OF NATO COU



* From *Mutual Security Act of 1951*, Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations an on Armed Services on H. R. 5113, August 27, 1951.

** From "Soviet Strength and Weakness: The Satellite Contribution," in World Ar April 1951, p. 172.

*** From *Basic Information on Implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty*, Commi Relations, U. S. Senate, February 15, 1951.

Copies of this report may be obtained at 25 cents each by addressing the American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, at any of the following offices:

AUSTIN 12, Texas—University YMCA
CAMBRIDGE 38, Mass.—130 Brattle Street
CHICAGO 3, Illinois—19 South La Salle Street
COLUMBUS 9, Ohio—2268 E. Main Street
DES MOINES 16, Iowa—1116 E. University Avenue
GREENSBORO, N. Carolina—336 Church Street
NEW YORK 6, New York—53 Broadway
PASADENA 4, California—825 Herkimer Street
PHILADELPHIA 7, Pennsylvania—20 S. 12th Street
PORTLAND 14, Oregon—1108 S. E. Grand Avenue
RICHMOND, Indiana—Overview, Route 28
SAN FRANCISCO 15, California—1830 Sutter Street
SEATTLE 5, Washington—3959 15th Avenue, N. E.
WICHITA, Kansas—2023 University Avenue

No. 453—6-52—20 M. L. I. Printed in U. S. A.

July 17, 1953

Dear .

Your letter of July 8, 1953, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of service, I wish to advise that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that the FBI is strictly a fact-finding agency, and it is not within the limits of its prescribed functions to draw conclusions or make evaluations as to the character and integrity of any organization or individual.

I know you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-150

For help on FOIA requests and DOJ go to TheFOIAguide.org

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Hoover,

Through the D.A.R. and the Minute Women of America, I have received a great deal of literature concerning the "World Affairs Camp" sponsored by the "American Friends Service Committee" and its branch organization, "Institute of International Relations".

From the information I have received I am inclined to believe that it is a communist front organization but I don't want to act without proof. Can you give me any information concerning these groups?

Yours truly,

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 22, 1953

[redacted]

FROM : SAC, DALLAS [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE [redacted]

Reference is made to Dallas letter dated 5/13/53 in above-captioned matter.

This is to advise that contact has been maintained with [redacted] of Athens, Texas, who advises that he has been unable to locate the pamphlet referred to in referenced letter, and he presumes that it was destroyed.

The [redacted] advises, however, that AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE held their meeting at the Christian Youth Foundation Camp near Athens, Texas, on August 23 through 29, as scheduled. He advises that he had several friends of his on the alert for unusual activities at this meeting, including one [redacted], [redacted] from Athens, and that these persons advised him that the meeting was a quiet affair and that nothing "out of the ordinary" transpired at the meeting.

Since the pamphlet referred to by [redacted] is no longer available, no further action is being taken in this matter.

100-11392-151

Copy 7

(26)

UNCLASSIFIED - Official Use Only

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Received from the State Department through Dissemination)

Date

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: December 22, 1953

SUBJECT: Possible Soviet participation in Quaker Sponsored Seminar in Europe next summer.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Clarence Pickett, American Friends Service Committee
EE - Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.

COPIES TO: EE - Mr. Barbour
P - Mr. Phillips
SI - (2 copies)
FD
American Embassy, Moscow
EE/USSR Affairs (3 copies)

Mr. Pickett stopped in briefly at my office this afternoon to tell me that a Soviet representative named Sokolov had attended a meeting of a Quaker group interested in Inter-national affairs which was held December 21 in Boston. Discussion took place during this meeting regarding a Seminar on International affairs now being planned by the Quakers for the summer of 1954 in Vienna. When it was suggested that Soviet participation in this seminar would be welcome, the Soviet representative agreed and said one of the Quaker group should come to Moscow to discuss details of the proposed seminar.

Mr. Pickett said that, if it was decided to send someone to Moscow, it was probable that Mr. Abernathy, who is now in Europe, would be the one to go. Mr. Pickett said he would keep me advised of further developments in connection with this matter.

Mr. Pickett stated the plans of the group to send a delegation [illegible] a conference on [illegible] during the Spring of [illegible] the trip.

100-112 [illegible] 155

[illegible] (2cc) & 2cc's WFO

INDEXED-07

12-7-54
215

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ---------- UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI DATE: Jan. 29, 1954

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT:

On 1/10/54, Confidential Informant [redacted], of known reliability, furnished the following information regarding a meeting of the Race Street Forum sponsored by the Society of Friends and other organizations in Philadelphia. This meeting was held at the Friends Meeting House on Race Street, West of 15th Street, at 7:30 p.m., on 1/10/54, on the subject "Are Teachers Free to Teach". A circular furnished by the informant advertised this meeting as follows:

"The facts behind the Philadelphia controversy discussed by:
WILFRED H. MALONY, Phila. attorney, veteran of 10 years FBI service and sometime lecturer for the American Law Institute.

HENRY W. SAWYER, III, Phila. attorney and recently Asst. General Counsel to the NATO Representative in Europe.

c. JAMES W. SKILTON, graduate of Rutgers University Law School, student of jurisprudence, JCCTO staff member, and Professor, Educational Philosophy, Department of Secondary Education, Temple University.

Both attorneys served as counsel to subpoenaed teachers on request of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. MALONY will describe the procedure of the Walter Committee and Mr. SAWYER the responsibilities and legal rights of Philadelphia's teachers. Mr. SKILTON speaks as an impartial observer of the Philadelphia schools under fire."

The circular also listed the moderator for the meeting as C. [illegible], Executive Secretary, Associated Hospitals of Philadelphia.

100-11392-153

Director, FBI

According to the informant, this meeting was very well attended and the meeting house was filled to capacity with people in the gallery. There were altogether approximately 250 people present. The informant stated that these District forum meetings are usually attended by less than 100 persons. At this meeting the informant recognized [redacted] and [redacted] as three of the Philadelphia ~~public school teachers~~ who appeared on television as witnesses before the House un-American Activities Committee hearings held recently in Philadelphia under the Chairmanship of Representative HAROLD VELDE. A number of other teachers who also appeared as witnesses at this hearing were also recognized by the informant, however, he could not recall their names at this time. According to the informant, all of these teachers, whom he recognized, were suspended by the Philadelphia public school system as a result of their failure to answer questions regarding their Communist activity or membership before the House un-American Activities Committee. In addition to the teachers, the informant also recognized [redacted], whom he knew to be a member of the Communist Party for a number of years, and [redacted], whom he believed to be a member of the Communist Party. The informant also stated there were a number of other persons present whom he believed to be members or sympathizers of the Communist Party; however, he could not recall their names.

After an introduction by [redacted], [redacted] spoke for approximately twenty minutes (although he was supposed to have limited his speech to fifteen minutes) on the legal background of the Velde Committee. It was the informant's belief that in these remarks [redacted] slanted the truth adversely towards the Velde Committee. [redacted] then questioned whether the Velde Committee had not exceeded its authority. The informant stated [redacted] painted a gloomy picture of the American scene and questioned incidents of banning of books in libraries and pressure on teachers and students to conform to the general viewpoint, stating that it reminded him of the rise of Hitlerism and of the terrorism of Hitler and Mussolini. [redacted] mentioned the FBI and stated they were done a good job on checking on Communist conspiracy but he could not say the same of the Velde Committee. He criticized the Velde Committee as departing from the traditional American methods and stated its function should be investigative but in reality was punitive because, as a result of their hearings, people were losing their jobs without due process of law. He stated people were staying away from controversial subjects for fear of losing their jobs. [redacted] traced the present "deplorable situation" to the 1947 Government Loyalty "edict" of President TRUMAN and characterized the methods being used against people

[redacted]

Director, FBI

accused of Communist affiliation as bellicose and vicious and as leading America down the road to Fascism. [redacted] conclusion was that the people should not take this treatment "lying down" but they should raise their voices in protest and "yell before it's too late."

[redacted] spoke following [redacted] and echoed many of his sentiments. [redacted] mentioned "the branding" of books in California and compared that with the burning and banning of books under Hitler in Germany. According to [redacted], the action against the Philadelphia teachers accused of Communist membership or activity is part of a drive to obtain complete conformity among the people by coercive means. [redacted] concluded that complete security is not possible but that complete security is always complete tyranny.

[redacted] gave a philosophic outline of education and indicated the importance of freedom of thinking and inquiry as a prerequisite of teaching.

In the question and discussion period following these speeches, a member of the audience quoted [redacted] by stating that Communists are not free to think and that they are obliged to conform to the Party line or be expelled from the Party. [redacted] was then asked, "Is a teacher who is not free to think competent to teach?" [redacted] stated, "No one with any fixed dogmas or unalterable opinions is competent to teach." Another Philadelphia public school teacher, [redacted], requested the other two speakers to comment on this question. [redacted] stated, "It was all clear until [redacted] injected educational philosophy" into the discussion but it was not so clear any more. [redacted] then stated that teachers who have been suspended are not the only ones who are not free to think but that no one is free to think due to the tremendous pressure being brought to bear through the press, radio and television to crush opposition.

[redacted] in answering this question, joined with [redacted] in emphasizing the effect of pressure groups. He also stated that real freedom does not exist. Other questions were asked of these speakers and they were answered indicating that American freedom was being adversely affected. One of these questions came from [redacted], who asked [redacted] why no informants or witnesses were produced at her hearing before the House Committee on un-American Activities and why she was charged with incompetence instead of disloyalty by the Philadelphia Board of Education. [redacted] stated that she was not on trial; that it

no crime to belong to the Communist Party. He said that if the FBI had been dealing with the case it would have been handled differently and that it would not make any difference whether she answered the questions or not; the findings would be on the basis of facts and not on the preconceptions of the Committee.

[redacted] asked [redacted] if he believed in absolute freedom to teach anything at all, even Communism, and that if in presenting Communism the professors should not, in [redacted] opinion, allow the Communist Party to present an authoritative statement on its position. [redacted] at first hedged and did not answer but when asked again, finally nodded assent.

After the meeting had ended, [redacted] asked [redacted] if he thought the firings of the Philadelphia teachers for refusal to answer questions of the HCUA were justified. [redacted] was evasive. [redacted] then asked another member of the audience what overt acts she had committed to be fired. An unidentified man stated that she had signed a Communist Party application blank.

According to the informant, at the entrance of the meeting house prior to the meeting, [redacted], known to the informant as a member of the Socialist Workers Party, was selling copies of "The Militant," which is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party. The informant stated [redacted] attended this meeting.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted]

DATE: March 12, 1954

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE [redacted]

There is attached a copy of a bulletin prepared by the American Friends Service Committee, which is sponsoring the Thirteenth Annual Institute of International Relations to be held March 19, 20, and 21, 1954, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This bulletin was supplied to me by [redacted], [redacted] believing that it may be of interest to us. It was [redacted] recollection that all of the persons identified by photograph and name are members of the Communist Party ([redacted] had no facts to back up this allegation).

100-11392-154

File was an PDF Conversion and OCR on an The Kennedy Collection

THIRTEENTH [illegible] INSTITUTE OF IN[illegible] RELATIONS

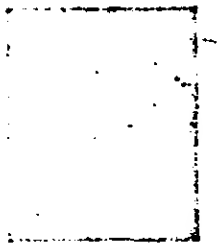
AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS [illegible] COMMITTEE

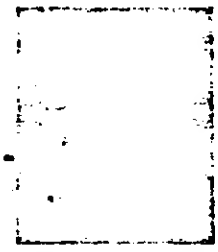
PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN — PITTSBURGH, PA.

(On Fifth Avenue about one mile east of the Cathedral of Learning)

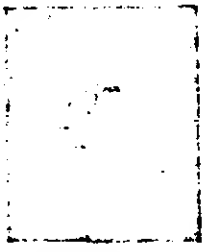
FACULTY

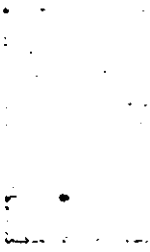
SID LENS


LEONARD BERTSCH


MICHEL MOUSKHELY

A. J. MUSTE


CHANNING LIEM


JAMES T. C.

SID LENS: Director United Service Employees Union, Local 329 AFL. Just returned from a ten-month trip spent i countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

LEONARD BERTSCH: Lawyer; business man. Spent 1945-48 in Korea as a political analyst and adviser to Gen Hodge.

MICHEL MOUSKHELY: Professor of political science, University of Strasbourg. Visiting lecturer at Harvard, Jo Johns Hopkins, Vanderbilt and Fisk Universities.

A. J. MUSTE: Secretary Emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Author of "Not by Might."

CHANNING LIEM: Professor of political science at Pennsylvania College for Women.

JAMES T. C. LIU: Assistant professor of history, University of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HINTON: Recently returned from several years' work in Communist China.

SESSION THREE: CONFLICT OF INTERESTS IN ASIA

Moderator: RICHARD MCCOY

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1954

7:00-7:45 P.M. Registration in the Lobby of the Chapel
8:00 P.M. Address and Forum — "The Declaration of Independence in Asia" — Sid Lens.
Brief comments by: Leonard Bertsch, Michel Mouskhely, A. J. Muste, Channing Liem, James T. C. Liu, William Hinton. (All main sessions will be held in the Chapel.)

SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible]

10:00 A.M. "Asia Looks Ahead" Symposium with Channing Liem, James T. C. Liu and William H[illegible]
11:30 A.M. Seminars. Institute members will divide into small groups with faculty as resource [illegible]
1:00 P.M. Luncheon: "What American Policy in Asia Will Best Serve the People of the World?" — Leonard Bertsch
3:00-4:00 P.M. Seminars as in the morning
6:00 P.M. Dinner
8:00 P.M. Address and Forum — "Necessary Conditions for Peace in Asia" — Michel Mouskhely; followed by comments of faculty.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1954

10:00 A.M. "Information Please" session with faculty as panel of experts
11:30 A.M. Meeting for worship with Pittsburgh Friends
1:00 P.M. Dinner "Asia's Challenge — America's Opportunity" — A. J. Muste

COSTS

Program and registration fee, including luncheon and dinner on Saturday and dinner on Sunday [illegible] $3.[illegible] [illegible] $1.75.

Reservations for overnight hospitality without charge for college students should be sent not later than [illegible] Chairman, Further Committee, [illegible]

Registrations and meal reservations should be sent to: Mrs. Janet Shugart, 5742 Darlington Road, Pitts[illegible] Phone: Jackson 1-7577

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Philadelphia, Pa.
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Leslie Frost
Route 2
Silver Springs, Md.

The following people have already registered and plan to be present. They invite you to attend and participate in this Institute:

Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. Fred
Benner, Frank and Sallie
Bray, Mrs. George
Binns, Edwin
Clark, Robert A.
Dalglish, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest
Demmler, Oscar
Dice, Mrs. Helen F.
Downey, Alvira, Steubenville
Denman, Mr. and Mrs. David N.
Hahn, Mrs. Charles
Hartleb, Glenn E., Erie
Hogg, William L., Uniontown
LeBarrer, Ruth, Uniontown
Jones, Alfred E., Jr., Uniontown
Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop
Maier, Mr and Mrs. Henry
Mukerji, Profulla and Rose
Phillis, Leo, Uniontown
Ray, Myra and John
Sewell, Jeanette
Shugart, Mrs. Janet
Shuster, Eugene
Shute, Florence
Snively, Mr. and Mrs. S. F.
Tabor, Mr. and Mrs. William
Warman, Myron, Smithfield
Zuck, Melvin, Erie
Moseley, Dr. L. B.
Ollenhiser, Rev. and Mrs. P. O.
Owen, Margaret G.
Prattis, P. L.
Renshaw, Marguerite
Slosser, Mrs. Gaius
Johnson, Harold J.
Bean, Mr. Ernest H.
Penrose, Rev. Robert C.
Taber, William P., Jr.
Tyson, Francis and Helen
Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Verne
Morgan, Robert and Emily
Cartledge, William

Registrations and meal reservations may be made by calling or writing:

Mrs. Janet Shugart
5742 Darlington Road
Pittsburgh 17, Pa. Telephone: Jackson 1-7377

Enclosed find $..... covering registration fee and meals as follows:

.....

.....

.....

Name ..... Address .....

It is of the utmost importance that you indicate what meals you will want to eat at the college when you register.
Please register as early as possible, but in / case before March 15, if you want dining room accommodations.
Make checks payable to American Friends Service Committee.

April 6, 1954

Dear :

Your letter dated March 23, 1954, has been received and the motives which prompted your communication are indeed appreciated.

In the event you receive additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please do not hesitate to communicate with me or the Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office located at 290 Broadway, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-155

For info on FBI records and OPA go to The Vault

March 29, 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although the following information is third-hand and may contain inaccuracies and incorrect implications, it comes from an original source which I consider solid enough to warrant my transmitting it to authorities who can give it the proper interpretation and evaluation.

The American Friends Service Committee has apparently come under new administration in Philadelphia which is believed by the original source, a retired (New York City) College President, not to be as alert to the possibilities of Communist infiltration as the preceding Administration.

This original source believes that a [redacted], about [redacted], a [redacted] from Yale living at [redacted], New York City, and [redacted] also believed to be a [redacted] from Yale, has been utilizing the services of [redacted], Yugoslav Information Center, to lead or participate in discussion group meetings in their home.

[redacted], who about January 1, 1954, became [redacted] of the American Friends Service Committee in New York, is also reported to have utilized [redacted] to lead or participate in similar discussions at the Friends Meeting House, 144 East 20th Street, New York.

[redacted] is believed to have come originally from [redacted] Pa.

Sincerely,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted]

DATE: July 22, 1954

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

By reference from the Director's Office, I spoke telephonically with [redacted] who described herself as [redacted] of the [redacted] This is a co-ordinating group for various citizens associations throughout the District of Columbia. According to [redacted], it is presently engaged in attempting to cause the District of Columbia Board of Education to handle its program of "desegregation" in the city schools in a more orderly manner. It is not the purpose to interfere with the "desegregation" but the [redacted] is so concerned that it is prepared to enter into a civil suit if the "desegregation" program is not handled properly. [redacted] did not specify what general thing is wrong with this program.

She said in working on this matter she ran into the American Friends Service Committee's activities and that she had procured a brochure indicating that this organization has close contacts with the school board in Washington, D. C., and according to [redacted], the American Friends Service Committee allegedly knew in advance the program for integration in Washington schools. [redacted] further said that the American Friends Service Committee had been conducting seminars for previous two years for teachers.

[redacted] went on to claim that the American Friends Service Committee has headquarters in Philadelphia and is under the auspices of the Quakers. She said she was advised by [redacted], a clerk for the [redacted] that the organization was heavy infiltrated with Communists. She said through congressional contacts she went to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and through a [redacted] ascertained that that committee has three files on the American Friends Service Committee indicating that two of the leaders of the group (one [redacted] and one [redacted]) belonged to other Communist fronts. She said she wanted to get this information so it could be reported to the House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia and she went to a congressional contact who said he would obtain the information through channels from the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Thereafter, the Committee only gave excerpts from the file which excerpts were meaningless. [redacted] said she knew that there was additional information available and asked the House Committee on the District of Columbia to check into it.

100-11392-156

Find this on NGA Commission and Collings in TheFreeDomFiles.org

Memorandum to [redacted]

She had another appointment on the Hill with regard to this matte. on the afternoon of July 22.

[redacted] desired the following:

(1) The investigation of the American Friends Service Committee in its attempt to influence the schools.

(2) Investigation to determine if the school board had been influenced by Communists.

(3) What could be done about getting the full information from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

ACTION TAKEN:

[redacted] was politely and diplomatically informed that the Bureau did not have investigative jurisdiction with respect to educational matters in the District of Columbia and that she should pursue her objective through appropriate officials such as Commissioners of the District of Columbia and/or congressional committees interested in the District of Columbia.

She was further advised that the Bureau had no authority for jurisdiction or reason to inquire into the administrative practices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

She was further informed that her call would be given appropriate consideration and it made a matter of record in the Bureau's files. This was when she wanted to know if the Bureau would investigate alleged Communist infiltration of the American Friends Service Committee.

Reviewed by FOIA Commission and DOH go to theRogueFeed.com

SAC, Philadelphia [redacted] July 28, 1954

Director, FBI [redacted]

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

[redacted], who described herself as [redacted] of the [redacted], contacted the Bureau and advised that in connection with work being done by her for the [redacted] concerning the District of Columbia Board of Education she has become aware of some of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee and the contacts of that Committee with the school board in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] said that she was advised by [redacted], a clerk for the [redacted], that the captioned organization was heavily infiltrated with Communists. She also determined that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has three files on the captioned Committee indicating that two of the leaders of the group ([redacted] and one [redacted]) belonged to Communist fronts.

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] and [redacted] have held executive positions with the captioned Committee and may be the individuals to whom [redacted] referred.

100-11392-157

Full title on PDF Commission and OCR go to TheOpenHouseOfficial.org

August 2, 1954

The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear [redacted]:

"The American Friends Service Committee, reported to be a working committee of the American Friends Society, a Quaker organization, was subject of an Internal Security investigation in 1942. It was alleged that the organization was engaged in un-American or subversive activities. There is transmitted a Photostat of a report made at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 16, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] which reflects the substance of our investigation concerning the American Friends Service Committee. The investigation was subsequently closed without developing any additional pertinent information.

[redacted]

Our files reflect that the American Friends Service Committee has published numerous pamphlets opposing the peacetime draft and military service. According to a booklet entitled, "Some Quaker Proposals for Peace," published in July, 1949, the organization favored "a neutral Germany, free flow of East-West trade, and sealing of atomic bombs under United Nations supervision." Allegations have been received from time to time that the teachings of the group parallel in some instances the Communist Party line, particularly in the peace promotion field. However, a check of our files reflects that there

100-11392-159

Full text on FDR-Centennial.com and CCFrigo is TheFreeNewsOffice.org

have been numerous individuals, who have stated that the American Friends Service Committee has not deviated from its teachings in the past 30 years. A confidential informant of known reliability advised in July, 1952, that for years he has attended affairs sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and has found it to be a sincere pacifist organization.

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

For info on JFK Commission and LBJ go to TheFBIpapers.blogspot.com

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 11, 1954

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIEND SERVICE COMMITTEE

, was telephonically contacted on August 2, 1954. [redacted] stated that she had some information she considered of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but she believed [redacted] was in a better position to furnish this information in more detail and that she would have [redacted] contact the Washington Field Office.

On August 3, 1954, [redacted], appeared at the Washington Field Office and furnished the following information:

She advised that she was the [redacted] of the [redacted] which she described as being made up of delegates from the different civic organizations in the District of Columbia. She stated this group at this time included the Parent-Teachers Association and the Federation of Women's Clubs, but that they had withdrawn after they had become integrated because the charter of the [redacted] forbids membership to any non-white person.

[redacted] advised that the [redacted] was not in favor of the integration plan for the D. C. schools as set forth by [redacted], [redacted] of the Washington D. C. schools. She stated that the [redacted] planned to take their case to court to force District of Columbia school officials to take a more reasonable approach to the integration of the District of Columbia school children. [redacted] advised that a study by her group has revealed that there are several cases where two or three white children will be forced to go to a predominately colored school and she is certain that similar hardships will be worked on the colored children in certain cases also.

100-11392-160

WFO [redacted]

[redacted] advised that about a week ago she found a pamphlet entitled "Integration of Washington Schools" at the Brookland Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. This pamphlet indicated that it was published in April, 1954, by a Quaker organization, The American Friend Service Committee (AFSC), 104 C Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. She stated that she and other members of the [redacted] had made an examination of this pamphlet and that it was readily ascertained that the "philosophy" of [redacted] integration plan for the District of Columbia schools was contained therein. As an example of this she stated that both [redacted] plan and this pamphlet had similar plans to take immediate steps to integrate the schools, and that the children should go to schools within their fixed boundaries regardless of race or color. She stated that it was her opinion that exceptions should be allowed in any integration and that the [redacted] plan" was un-American because it would not allow exceptions and that she did not believe that the Supreme Court had in mind this type of integration when they did away with segregation in public schools in their recent decision. She stated that after examining the above pamphlet and "[redacted] plan" of integration she was of the opinion that [redacted] was greatly influenced by the AFSC. She stated that ever since [redacted] had become the [redacted] of Schools in Washington, D. C., he has been a controversal figure and that she had heard many rumors that he had been forced to resign from a similar position in [redacted] and [redacted] prior to his becoming [redacted] of Schools, Washington, D. C. She stated that she wrote to several persons in [redacted] and [redacted] for information concerning [redacted] and that she was informed that [redacted] was allowed to resign after considerable commotion had been caused over the use of text-books considered to be un-American.

[redacted] stated that inasmuch as she felt the "[redacted] plan" of integration was un-American and that his "philosophy" of integration appeared to be very similar as that set forth by the AFSC in their pamphlet "Integration of Washington Schools" she decided to investigate the AFSC to determine if that was a subversive organization or not. With this in mind she stated that she approached the [redacted] Committee and that she was referred by them to the [redacted] Committee because that Committee conducts investigations of

[redacted]

and that this Committee decided to conduct an investigation of the Communist influence on the District of Columbia school integration and also the Communist influence in the District of Columbia school system in general.

[redacted] stated that she had been shown some files of the House Committee on un-American Activities which reflected that the AFSC leaders are or have been affiliated with various "radical" and "radical pacifist" groups. She stated that after reviewing these files she believed that the AFSC was a "subtle, subversive group" hiding behind respectability.

[redacted] advised that she then went to see [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted], of which she is a member, and she related to him the above information. She said she did this because she had known [redacted] for a long time and she knew he would not think she was a "crackpot." [redacted] then arranged an interview for her on July 23, 1946, with [redacted], one of the District of Columbia Commissioners. She stated that [redacted] seemed to be concerned about what she related to him but that he did not initiate any investigation. Before she was finished with her interview, [redacted] had to leave and his place was taken by [redacted], another District of Columbia Commissioner. She advised that [redacted] stated that he felt that there was no Communist influence in the integration plan but that he was certain President EISENHOWER would not want his model integration influenced by Communist propaganda and that therefore he, [redacted] would take the problem up with officials of the White House. She stated that [redacted] contacted [redacted] of the White House staff on July 29, 1954, and that [redacted] was informed that [redacted] would have the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigate this matter. She stated that [redacted] then proceeded to the House District Committee on July 30, 1954, and informed them that the FBI was going to conduct an investigation in this matter and thereby causing the House District Committee to postpone their planned investigation until the FBI reports were reviewed. [redacted] stated that she had no confidence in [redacted] and that she had requested that [redacted] arrange it so that he would get the FBI reports directly instead of receiving the results of this report from [redacted].

WFO [redacted]

[redacted] stated that another matter she wished to bring to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was that the AFSC held seminars in Washington, D. C. the past summer which were attended by D. C. school teachers. She stated that she had been advised by some of the teachers who had attended one of the seminars that the speaker devoted most of his time pointing out the unfairness of discrimination and highlighted his speech by a tale of a lynching which took place in Texas, stating that when the Negro fled in great numbers to avoid being lynched the white people finally refused to allow any more to leave in order to make certain that there would be enough Negroes left to operate the laundries. The speaker also pointed to a picture of the Statue of Liberty before which several white children were playing and he pointed out the fact that the picture did not have any colored children in it. [redacted] advised that this appeared to her to be un-American and she read significance in the fact that the teachers were told not to divulge anything discussed in this seminar. [redacted] advised that [redacted] arranged for [redacted], an [redacted], to visit Washington, D. C., where she gave a lecture on May 24 and May 25, 1954, taking half the D. C. teachers on one day and the other half on the next day. Her lecture was on the subject of the origin of the races, pointing out that originally all the persons were of one race and that some day all the races will be again integrated forming one race.

[redacted] further advised that the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflected that [redacted] was a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City on March, 25, through March 27, 1949. This organization, she reported, was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

She further stated that she had been informed that [redacted] had advised [redacted], the [redacted] of the Board of Education for Washington, D. C., that [redacted] had been cleared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] stated that she was aware of the fact that the FBI did not give clearances on anyone.

[redacted] advised that she had gathered considerable literature during her investigation but that she had turned this literature over to [redacted], [redacted] of the House District Committee, inasmuch as they had planned to conduct an investigation.

WFO [redacted]

Washington Field Office files reflect that [redacted] was one of the sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

WFO files also reflect that [redacted], telephonically advised WFO on May 21, 1954, that [redacted], who was to have addressed the teachers of the District of Columbia at a teachers' meeting on May 24 and May 25, 1954, had been cited by HCUA as a sponsor for two organizations cited as being subversive. [redacted] again telephoned Washington Field Office on May 25, 1954, and advised that [redacted] had informed a member of the D. C. Board of Education that [redacted] office had cleared [redacted] but that she had telephoned [redacted] Administrative Assistant and learned from him that this was not true and that she felt the FBI should know about this.

WFO files reflect that the AFSC was one of the organizations from the United States which announced that they would send representatives to a peace conference which was to be held on October 23 through October 26, 1951, in Zagreb, Yugoslovia.

WFO files also reflect that on March 16, 1949, an informant had advised that [redacted] of the AFSC of New York City had advised the informant that he was making arrangements for a dinner for the Russian Ambassador [redacted]. It was also stated that the Russian Embassy would be contacted to see if the Ambassador would approve of a dinner at the Quaker House in New York City on March 28, 1949. WFO files further reflect that a Russian official had asked a member of the Soviet UNRRA Delegation to find out about the AFSC of Philadelphia, who had offered to send relief food to Russia and in particular wanted information as to what the organization reported, what its political leanings were and what sort of a business it was engaged in.

WFO files also reflected that a Soviet representative had attended a meeting of the AFSC which was held in England and that at the invitation of Russia the AFSC planned to send a delegation of Quakers to Russia, in the summer of 1954. These files reflected that a [redacted] of the AFSC had made arrangements with the Yugoslavian Embassy and the Russian Embassy enabling students in Washington, D. C. to visit those embassies.

WFO-[redacted]

WFO files also reflected that the AFSC also planned on using its Nobel Peace funds to promote better relations with Russia and that an official of the AFSC stated that that organization might fall under the provisions of the Mundt Bill because of their advocacy of friendly relations with Russia.

WFO files also contained numerous references which reflect that the AFSC was an old Quaker organization whose home office appeared to be in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This organization's religious objections appear to be well known and would be generally accepted. During World War II it took care of refugees, war victims, etc., and also took charge of camps of conscientious objectors. WFO files also reflect that the AFSC has shown an interest in the segregation problem in the District of Columbia.

The above is set forth for the information of the Bureau. No further investigation is being conducted by the Washington Field Office.

It is to be noted that on 7/15/54, [redacted] telephonically contacted WFO and furnished some of the information as given above concerning the AFSC. C

September 23, 1954

Dear

Your letter dated September 16, 1954, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your request, I wish to advise that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. You may be interested in knowing that this Bureau is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

I do hope you will understand the reasons for these rules and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance either that we do or that we do not have any information concerning the subject of your inquiry.

I am returning your enclosure at this time since you may want to use it.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-141

Sept 14, 1954

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed circular from American Friends Service Comm. is very appealing. Before I assist them I would like to be advised as to whether American Friends Service Committee is in the clear so far as subversive activities are concerned.

The reason for this inquiry is that a number of people with seemingly good intentions have been misled in the past. Names have been [illegible] in the F.B.I. records are concerned.

Sincerely yours,

8 SEP 21 1954

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: 10/11/54

[redacted]

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA [redacted]

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
[redacted]

Rebulets, [redacted]

As instructed in relets, logical Confidential Informants were contacted regarding their knowledge of captioned organization with the following results:

[redacted], of known reliability, who is currently familiar with the activities of the CP, EPD, was contacted on 9/25/54 by SA [redacted] and advised of no knowledge regarding efforts of the CP, EPD, to infiltrate captioned organization.

[redacted], of known reliability, who is familiar with current activities of the CP, EPD, was contacted 9/15/54 by SA [redacted] This informant had no knowledge of efforts on the part of the CP, EPD, to infiltrate captioned organization.

[redacted], of known reliability, who is familiar with the current activities of the Committee, advised SA [redacted] on 9/21/54 that captioned committee is an organization which has as one of its basic purposes peace through education. The organization stems from the Society of Friends, a religious sect. The informant said the committee receives funds from the Society of Friends and grants from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The informant is not aware of any individual in the American Friends Service Committee who is connected with the Communist Party. The informant said that the committee tries to avoid having individuals connected with the committee who are known to be connected with the Communist Party. Informant said that statements have been made in writing concerning certain individuals and issues, noting that if such were in any way connected with the Communist Party they should be avoided.

It is the informant's opinion, however, that the committee will not completely isolate itself from an individual, organization, or group merely because of the fact that the individual is a Communist or the group is a Communist sponsored organization. The informant feels that the committee would discuss the individual or organization to ascertain their position in a particular issue and then would act independently.

100-11392-163

Full text on PDF Commission and CCR go to TheFreeDomeOffice.org

PH [redacted]
DIRECTOR, FBI

10/11/54

[redacted], of known reliability, who is currently acquainted with the activities of the American Friends Service Committee, advised SA [redacted] on 9/15/54 that the American Friends Service Committee is a tightknit sincere Pacifist group. The informant pointed out that the Communist Party line at times parallels the Pacifist stand of the American Friends Service Committee, but the committee would not in any way identify itself with the Communist Party.

[redacted] has no knowledge of Communist Party infiltration into the American Friends Service Committee.

[redacted], of known reliability, who is closely associated with the Society of Friends and is currently familiar with the American Friends Service Committee and other Pacifist groups, advised that the American Friends Service Committee was initiated as a venture of the Society of Friends in 1917 for the purpose of assisting the people in Germany and France following World War I. The source said that thenceforth the committee work broadened to a universal scope dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering and the promotion of world peace.

The source said that, whereas in the beginning all members of the committee were also members of the Society of Friends, throughout the years many individuals who were not friends but who desired to share in the work of the committee have become affiliated with the committee. The source said that the policies of the committee, however, are still governed by the Society of Friends.

[redacted]

The source feels that the governing forces of the Society of Friends, as well as those of the American Friends Service Committee, are keenly aware of the possibility that the Communist Party might attempt to infiltrate and utilize the Pacifist groups for its own purposes. These groups are, accordingly, the source said, particularly alert against this danger. The source said, however, that at the same time the American Friends Service Committee is, as it always has been, essentially Pacifist in nature and will, therefore, in its policies and programs sometimes appear to be following the Communist line.

[redacted] feels certain that [redacted] and [redacted] officials of the American Friends Service Committee and both long standing members of the Society of Friends, are patriotic individuals who would have no real sympathy with the Communist Party.

PH [redacted]
DIRECTOR, FBI

10/11/54

The source said that [redacted], who was quite elderly, might be more apt to be influenced by the Communist Party Pacifist policies but not to the extent of favoring Communism or Russia over the American way of life. The source said that in any event [redacted] does not have sufficient power in the American Friends Service Committee to be very influential. The great part of [redacted] time, according to the source, is devoted to the compilation of the statistics regarding the achievements of the American Friends Service Committee.

The source is not aware of any attempts by the Communist Party to penetrate the American Friends Service Committee.

[redacted], of known reliability, who is currently familiar with the Communist Party activities in this area, advised SA [redacted] on 9/16/54 that he had no knowledge of individuals from the Communist Party, EPD, having been instructed to become active in the American Friends Service Committee.

Literature received by this office and information in the files of this office concerning the committee indicate that the committee is following the same general programs and policies which are essentially humanitarian and Pacifist in nature as it has since its inception. It is believed that the fact that these policies sometimes agree with the Communist Party peace policy is coincidental.

It is noted that [redacted], sister of the wife of [redacted] has been employed in a [redacted] capacity at the American Friends Service Committee since approximately April 1954. There are no other individuals known to be Communist Party members affiliated with the committee in Philadelphia.

It is not believed desirable that the American Friends Service Committee be investigated as an organization at this time. Individuals with subversive affiliations who are or may become affiliated with the committee will be investigated individually. This office will be alert to future attempts by the Communist Party, EPD, to infiltrate or control the American Friends Service Committee, and if such attempts become apparent will again consider whether or not this organization should be actively investigated.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: Oct. 18, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Information has been received from a New Haven Confidential Informant to the effect that [redacted] attended a meeting held in Boston, Mass. by the American Friends Service Committee on or about 6/6/54. [redacted] gave a report of this meeting at a meeting of the Conn. Peace Council held at Bridgeport, Conn. on 6/6/54. [redacted] indicated that he attended this meeting of the American Friends Service Committee along with [redacted] and [redacted]

It is to be noted that the Conn. Peace Council, according to informants, is dominated and controlled by the CP in Conn. and that [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] are members of the CP in Conn.

Information has also come to the attention of the New Haven Office that the American Friends Service Committee held its annual institute from June 16 to June 20, 1954 at the Avon Old Farm School, Avon, Conn. A list of the participants who took part in this institute included the names of [redacted] and [redacted] New Haven, Conn.; [redacted] and [redacted]. These individuals are [redacted] It is to be noted that approximately 200 individuals from various states throughout the union attended this institute. New Haven is in possession of the names of these participants.

In view of the fact that various members of the CP appear to be interested in the activities of the American Friends Service Committee, it would appear that this information should be set forth in report form.

100-11392-164

October 27, 1954

Dear

Your letter dated October 21, 1954, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your request, I wish to advise that it is not within the scope of this Bureau's authority to take the action you desire. I would like to take this occasion to point out that I am unable to comment concerning the literature you received since this Bureau is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. For your further information, data appearing in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only.

I know you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have information concerning the literature you forwarded. Since you indicated that you do not desire to receive material from the organization in question, it is suggested that you may wish to consider the advisability of corresponding with the group and make known to its officials your wishes in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-165

Oct. 21, 1954

Fedoral Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

If the enclosed is Communistic Propoganda, can you please refrain those people from bombarding me with this literature?

In my opinion, it seems to be tinted with Red Communisim.

Yours very truly,

For info on RSS Impression and LCSH go to TheFreeLibrary.org

(31) 361

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

26106

Memorandum of Conversation

RECEIVED NOV 15 1954 DEPT. OF STATE DCR

RECEIVED FROM NOV 17 1954 STATE DEPT

INDEXED-62

DATE: November 8, 1954

SUBJECT: Quaker Contacts with Soviet Representatives

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Lewis M. Hoskins, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Walter J. Stoessel, Jr. - EE

(7)

COPIES TO: SY - (2)
P
OLI - 2
EUR - Mr. Barbour
EUR/P - Mr. Montgomery
American Embassy-Moscow
EE - Mr. Thurston
EE - USSR Affairs (3)

(15)

NP 700.001 0321

Mr. Hoskins called today to give me some information regarding Quaker contacts with Soviet representatives and activities.

He referred to the meeting of the World Peace Council held in Stockholm last spring, and said that the Vienna Secretariat of the WPC (Jean Lafitte and Duncan Jones) had been most insistent that the United States Quakers send representatives to the Stockholm Conference. Mr. Hoskins said that for some time the WPC had been interested in obtaining Quaker participation in their meetings but this had always been resisted by the Quakers. Although the US Quakers had great reservations about attending the WPC meeting last spring, they felt obliged to participate in some way since the organizers of the meeting had attempted to meet some of the Quaker objections with regard to size of the meeting and publicity to be granted to it. It was, therefore, decided that the representative of the Quakers in Europe, Mr. Eric Johnson, would attend as an observer.

INDEXED-62

Mr. Johnson did his best to report the Western point of view at the WPC meeting and he was allowed to make any statements he wished to in this regard. He came away from the meeting, however, feeling that his expression of views had not made much impression and, in this regard, he had tried to spread himself too thin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOV 17 1954 OFFICE OF SECURITY

The US Quakers have turned down an invitation to participate in the Peiping Peace Conference and they feel that

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Nov 17
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useful to participate in large, publicized meetings with WPC people. There is a possibility that some small group meetings will be held at the Quaker Meeting House in England at which WPC representatives will be present. These meetings will be entirely run by the Quakers.

Mr. Hoskins then referred to a Baptist Rally held in Sweden in August of this year. Baptist representatives had come from all over the world and 6 Soviet Baptists were present. There did not seem to be any meeting of the minds whatever when discussions at the Baptist meeting got into political matters, but the Quakers still believe something useful is accomplished by such meetings simply by virtue of the contact provided with the Soviet representatives.

Mr. Hoskins also referred to a recent visit by 6 young Soviets to England. This visit apparently was stimulated and controlled by the Quakers. The Soviet visitors traveled all over England and Mr. Hoskins felt that their visit probably had the result of breaking down certain stereotypes regarding Western society held by the Soviet representatives.

Mr. Hoskins said that the US Quakers are still contemplating a possible visit to the Soviet Union but are having difficulty getting together a well-balanced, representative group. It is now thought that the visit will probably take place next summer and that it will be led by Clarence Pickett. Mr. Hoskins noted that both Zaroubin and Malik have inquired of Mr. Pickett regarding the trip and have expressed the hope that it will take place.

Mr. Hoskins referred to the conference of young diplomats to be held by the Quakers next summer in Europe. He mentioned the possibility that Soviets might attend this and said that the Quakers were still considering the problem. They saw many drawbacks to it, but on the other hand felt that it might be a good idea at least to try it as an experiment. Mr. Hoskins said he would keep in touch with us on this matter.

RHB:EBW:JStoessel, [illegible]
11/19/62

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY
REFER TO: G2-SPS

1 December 1954

REPORT FROM: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: American Friends Service Committee

RECEIVED FROM
DEC 3 1954
105235 G2 J.E.S.

1. Concerning the above subject:

( ) reference is made to _____ dated _____, subject as above.

(X) the inclosed information is forwarded for your information and action deemed appropriate.

2. Files of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army reveal:

( ) no record.

( ) no additional pertinent information

( ) nothing identifiable

( ) nothing derogatory

( ) that the requested information must be secured from other agencies of the Army Establishment. You will be advised upon receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

RECORDED - 3
INDEXED - 3

1 Incl
Photo cy SCI dtd 12Nov54

[illegible]
Colonel, GS
Chief, Security Division

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

[redacted]

AATION

1954

REPORTING OFFICE

Processing Unit, (..adquarters Second Army, Fort George G. ..., ..., nd

SUBJECT

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE . . . . . A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES . 1
USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . . B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLY TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE . . . . . E	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN . . . . F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . . 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. On 17 September 1954, Mr. George Willoughby, secretary to the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was interviewed as a character reference during the course of a complaint-type security investigation. Willoughby refused to be interviewed regarding the subject of the investigation unless the entire interview could be transcribed in order that a copy could be forwarded to the subject. When Willoughby was advised that the contents of the interview would be classified and thus not available for transcription, Willoughby stated "It might make a good test case in court". Willoughby further stated that it was an individual's right in a democratic country to be informed of any statements made to governmental authorities concerning said individual. Willoughby concluded by stating that he did not intend to be intimidated by government officials and that any such intimidating action would be protested. (B-2)

2. The name files of a reliable investigative agency were examined concerning the AFSC and revealed that no investigation had been conducted by said agency as of 22 January 1954. An informant connected with the agency revealed that he had attended various affairs sponsored by the AFSC and had found it to be a sincere pacifist organization and added that the AFSC is an action committee of the Quaker faith, which had opposed military training, conflict, preparedness and the drafting of men since its inception in 1917. (F-2)

Appropriate files indicated that the AFSC was a section of the War Register, International Council of the International Anti-Militarist Corps and as such was registered with the Secretary of State on 9 November 1939. At that time, the AFSC was actively engaged in solicitation of funds for the use of relief agencies in belligerent countries. The AFSC had no direct association with the Association of Friends (Quaker Church), but was intimately, though unofficially, associated through the participation of many prominent Quakers in AFSC activities. After the beginning of World War II, AFSC was active in securing temporary deferments of numerous draftees on the grounds that they were conscientious objectors. In many cases, upon such postponement of actual induction, the draftees in question were taken, under the auspices of AFSC, to Mexico, where they were employed on various projects controlled or supervised by AFSC. Ostensibly, this work was for the improvement of Mexican living conditions and to foster good will between nations. Most of the groups who traveled by this means, apparently crossed the border at Laredo, Texas, where a thorough search and investigation was conducted by immigration and customs officials and by officers of the US Army. Competent informants felt that the purpose of AFSC had been abused and that young men were, by the activities of AFSC, aided in

(Continued,

DISTRIBUTION AC/S, G2, DA
File

DA FORM 1 DEC 51 568 REPLACES DA AGO [illegible]

[redacted]

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ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

dodging the draft and military service by residing in a foreign country. It was noted that members often carried large amounts of literature, indicating that AFSC carried on a recruiting campaign for its Mexican activities among young Americans of military age. Sources believed that such advertising delayed and impeded the American war effort and provided a convenient avenue of escape from military service for young Americans. (B-2)

4. An informant of known reliability advised that the American Friends Service Institute at Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania held a meeting entitled "Fellowship of Reconciliation" Day on 13 July 1946. Members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation were urged to attend this meeting. A special meeting was scheduled with A. J. Muste and Bayard Rustin as the speakers. (Rustin was sentenced to a three year term in the Federal Penitentiary as a result of his refusal to obey the Selective Service Act). The final report of the Prison Service Committee revealed that AFSC had been active in aiding and rehabilitating persons sentenced to prison in the United States, with particular attention toward persons who had been imprisoned as conscientious objectors. The AFSC acted as a distributor for a pamphlet entitled We, The Offenders, by Arle Brooks. The preface of the pamphlet indicated that Brooks had been sentenced to prison on two separate occasions as a conscientious objector, once for refusing to register for the draft and once for not having a draft card. The pamphlet was published by the Social Industrial Section of the AFSC. A newspaper article appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on 2 June 1951 by George E. Sokolsky, asserting that AFSC, the leading organization among the Quakers, had issued a pamphlet designed to encourage Americans to favor peace. (B-2)

5. The files of another agency of known reliability indicated that the AFSC has at various times supported Socialists and pro-Communists. The AFSC held its annual Institute of International Relations at Hershey, Pennsylvania on 7 to 9 May 1954. The program of this institute was entitled "World Focus on U. S. A." One of the speakers was Derk Bodde, a pro-Communist professor from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. No known Communists were observed at this meeting and no Communist activity was reported. (B-2)

Only information derived from Army sources is included in this summary.

[redacted]

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ON 23 DEC 1976
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AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

Dear

Your letter of December 7, 1954, has been received, and I am enclosing a reprint of the article which you requested.

In response to your other inquiry, I must inform you that information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that this Bureau is strictly a fact-finding agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization or individual.

I know you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer either that we do or that we do not have information relating to the group you named.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-11392-169

Dec. 7. 1954

Dear Mr. Hoover: (4)

Can you send me a copy of your October release to law enforcement officials opposing co-existence as suggested in the Dec. 1954 [redacted] Newsletter of the Minute Women of the U.S.A. Inc.?

Also, do you have any release on American Friends Service Committee which meets here annually

I which, once a "mitten tree" at Christmas time here in San Antonio, and is sponsored & backed by our most prominent local "left-wingers"?

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely,

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FD-72
(6-10-53)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DEC 16 1953	11/2,26,30; 12/1,6	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE	[redacted]

100-11392-170

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NH [redacted]

INFORMATION CONCERNING SEMINAR CONDUCTED
BY AFSC, JUNE 13-20, 1954, AVON, CONN.

The "Hartford Times" of May 25, 1954, carried an article which stated in substance that the Peace Section of the AFSC would hold a second annual institute at Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut, June 13-20, 1954. The article stated that as in the case of last year's institute, which more than two hundred persons from New England and other states attended, this institute would aim to demonstrate the Quaker approach to contemporary affairs.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that the AFSC held its annual institute or seminar at the Avon Old Farms School, Avon, Connecticut, from June 13, to June 20, 1954, but he added that the school had no connection with the seminar and merely allowed the AFSC to use the school facilities on a business basis. T-3 furnished a "Tentative Directory of Avon Participants" who attended this seminar or institute. Informant stated he could not positively advise whether all of the individuals listed in the Directory were in attendance; however, he stated he knew that one [redacted] was in attendance. According to T-3 the latter and his wife [redacted] reside at [redacted],

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that [redacted] was a guest of the AFSC in the United States during June, 1954. While he was in this country, he was to take part in political, social, and economic discussions sponsored by Quaker groups in Austin, Texas (June 4-7, 1954); Wichita, Kansas (June 8-12, 1954); Avon, Connecticut (June 16 to 20, 1954); and Chicago, Illinois (June 22-25, 1954). T-4 advised that [redacted] is generally critical of the U. S. policy, and it was expected that while he was in this country, he would promote the defense of Guatemala against possible U. S. action.

NH [redacted]

[redacted], of unknown reliability, advised that [redacted] in one of his talks at the seminar at Avon Old Farms School in June, 1954 expressed the opinion that U. S. big business was the cause of the trouble in Guatemala because big business wanted to keep their interests alive in that country. [redacted] also stated that the United States and other western powers should keep out of Indo China affairs.

For info on RFK Commission and LBJ go to TheMaitreagreatlibrary.org